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Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 18.—No. 30.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY AUGUST 1, 1854.

Whole No. 921

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
going rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH
STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, JR.
KEYSTONE STATE,
1500 Tons, Capt. R. HARRIS.

Ninety-eight passages without a
single failure.

Over navigation 100 miles on the
Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sail-
ing days every Wednesday, from each
port, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, KEYSTONE STATE.
Feb'y 1, Feb'y 8, Feb'y 15, Feb'y 22,
March 1, March 8, March 15, March 22,
April 5, April 12, April 19, April 26,
May 3, May 10, May 17, May 24,
June 7, June 14, June 21, June 28.

AGENTS AT PHILADELPHIA:
HERON & MARTIN.

No. 374 North Wharves.
AGENT AT SAVANNAH:
C. A. L. LAMAR.

March 28, 1854—ly.

C. J. COLCOCK, J. BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.
Charleston, S. C.

PACKER, COLCOCK & CO.
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CHARTERS, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Keep an office in Huntsville, Ala.

HUGH WILSON, J. J. PACKER, W. C. BRY-
J. C. BRADLEY, C. M. PACKER.

BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.
FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 133, Common St.,
NEW ORLEANS.

Keep Offices at Huntsville & Tusculu-
ma, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. Wm.
Haves, Agent, Athens, Ala.

Dec. 6, 1853—6m.

C. A. L. LAMAR,
GENERAL

Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.

Geo. W. Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planter.
Bank, Savannah.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bank-
ers, N. Y.

G. B. Lamar, Esq., President Bank of
the Republic, N. Y.

Geo. Collins, Esq., N. Y.

Messrs. Guion & Collins, " "

" Everett & Brown, " "

James W. Phillips, Esq., " "

March 28, 1854—ly.

CAMERON, WEBB & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
G. & H. CAMERON,

Importers of
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
145 Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Will supply Country Merchants with
Goods in their line at as low rates as they
can buy in New-York, or elsewhere.

March 7, 1854—6m.

SUMMER GOODS
J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS,
Are now opening their Stock of
Summer Goods, embracing a very
general assortment. June 6, '54.

Jacksonville Male Academy.
This Institution will be
open for the reception of pu-
pils on the 17th July, under
the superintendence of Mr. J. H. CALDWELL.

Pupils are requested to be in attend-
ance at the beginning of the term.
Rates of tuition as heretofore. No de-
duction for absence except in cases of
protracted illness. June 6, '54—4t.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.
Of the latest style and superior qual-
ity.

For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sati-
nets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior
quality, for gentlemen's winter wear.

For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

SCRUGGS, DRAKE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
115 N. 3rd St.,
Huntsville, Ala., where they
will be prepared to make liberal
advances on Cotton or other Pro-
duce consigned to their House.

Refer to E. L. Woodward, who
will also make advances on Cotton
shipped to the above named House.

Oct. 12, 1853—ly.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-
brellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs
leave to call the attention of Mer-
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-
tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Among which may be found latest
styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab
Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS,
Bank, Beaver, and Cass' soft Hat
Hats various colors. Campa-
ney, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-
ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-
ton, Florence, Pedal and French
Straw Do. Double and single brim
Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats.
Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and
Lace BONNETS. Rutland and
Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers.
Silk, Gingham and Cotton CUM-
BRELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and
Bonnets Linings—assortment kept
full by supplies received weekly
from manufacturers, and offered at
prices as low as can be bought at
any southern market, and mer-
chants will find it to their interest
to examine my stock before mak-
ing purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale on ac-
commodating terms, my plantation
situated five miles south of Jack-
sonville, containing 480 acres, 320
of which is cleared and in a good
state of cultivation. About 125
acres bottom land fifty cleared, and
the upland the first class of soil in
this section of the State. The place
is well watered with good springs—
one of which is extraordinary for
size and beauty, situated convenient
to a fine building location. There
is on the place a good Gin
House, and out houses; and a good
Orchard, of various kinds of select-
ed fruit. The best lot for range
in the country. The nearest por-
tion of the land is a quarter
mile from the Seaboard and Tenn.
Rail Road, and together it is as
desirable a location as can conveniently
be found.

Persons who may desire to pur-
chase are referred to Maj. B. C.
Wylie, Wm. L. TERRY.
April 11, 1854—3m.

ELECTION NOTICE.
In obedience to a special act passed at
the last session of the General Assem-
bly, approved Feb. 2nd, 1854, there
will be an election held on the first Mon-
day in August at all the precincts in
Benton County, for four Commissioners
of Roads and Revenues, for Benton Co.
Also, at the same time and place—in
obedience to an act approved Feb'y 16th
1854, there will be an election held for
Tax Assessor of Benton County.

A. WOODS, Judge
May 30, 1854. of Probate.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets
At Wholesale.

MERCHANTS visiting Augusta
are requested to call and exam-
ine our Large and Well Selected
STOCK OF

HATS, CAPS,
AND
BONNETS.

Which I offer as low as can be
bought in Charleston or New-York,
with the addition of Freight.

If you do not believe it, call and
see, as I take pleasure in showing
my Goods.

WM. N. NICHOLS,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.
Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854—ly.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND
FANCY

DRY GOODS.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING,
(Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)

William E. Jackson,
George T. Jackson, AUGUSTA, GEO.,
John T. Miller,
Samuel A. Verdery.

Agents of the Hancock Manu-
facturing Co. Shirts, Sheetings
and Osnaburgs at

FACTORY PRICES.
Liberal discount for Cash.

Country merchants visiting Au-
gusta or Charleston, are respect-
fully invited to examine our assort-
ment and prices.

April 11, '54—ly.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Augusta Mills Shirts, Os-
naburgs and Stripes, sold at Fac-
tory Prices by the bale. FIVE per
cent off for Cash.

April 11, 1854—ly.

Simulated and urged on by me, the
father shall dance in mania glee over
the mangled bodies of his murdered
babes, and laugh to see their fair locks
dabbled in blood; the mother shall for-
get her sucking child, slain by her hand,
and mock at the tender years and help-
lessness of her offspring.

"On whatsoever hearthstone my foot
shall be planted, the gladsome fire shall
go out, to be lighted no more forever;
and the roof-tree shall fall, and the voice
of children be hushed, and all that
cluster around them, to make their
earthly home so much like heaven, shall
vanish like a wreath of smoke, and des-
olation brood over the ruins. I will
point the son's knife against the father's
throat, and his gray hair shall drip with
 gore.

Where war and vengeance are, I
will rouse their fury to untold rage, and
blot from the soldier's breast, the last
vestige of humanity. The incendiary's
torch shall be my banner; the crackling
flames of burning villages and the shriek
of murdered innocence, the music of my
march!

"Pestilence shall follow me as a shadow;
and I will open unto him the gates
of a million dwellings, which else had
been secure. I will spread famine and
disease even in lands of plenty and health,
and will seal up the eyes of all my vic-
tims, so that they shall not see or know
that their next plunge is into perdition.
I will sweep whole continents of their
inhabitants; and give woes and sorrows
and 'wounds without cause' to the whole
race of man. Yet, whoever is wound-
ed by me, shall seek me as hid treasures
to be wounded yet again. I will bind
upon their brows the iron crown of suf-
fering, burning with hell-fire, that shall
search and sear and eat into their brain
and heart and soul, yet shall they fall down
and worship me, and for my sake, part
with houses and lands, and wife and
children, and hope and heaven.

"Let Jehovah send forth spirits, pure
as the snow-flake, to dwell in earthly lo-
dges! I will seek them out, and kindle in
their hearts an unquenchable fire, that
shall consume them; and the cherubim
shall watch for their return, at heaven's
gate, but they shall never again look
upon their Father in Heaven. The stu-
dent at his books, the mechanic at his
tools, the laborer at the plough, will I
destroy, and none shall stay me. I will
coil myself in the brain of the sea-cap-
tain, and seal up his eyes, or so distort
them that he shall know neither chart or
compass, and his vessel and all on board
shall be engulfed, and the bones of the
mariners whiten the bottom of the
ocean. I will be the omnipresent curse
of humanity, and under my guidance
the race shall walk forever as in the
shadow of an eclipse. Eyes they have,
but shall see not, and ears they have,
but shall hear not, the end and the pur-
port of the crooked paths through which
I will lead them.

"I will take the sons of the kings and
the mighty men, and the captains, and
the great ones of earth, and will mangle
them with horrid wounds, strip them of
wealth, reputation, life itself, and fill
their last hour with torment. Around
their dying couches I will send serpent-
forms, uncoiling coil after coil from out
the darkness, brandishing their forked
tongues to sting them and lick their
blood, as a fierce flame licks up its fuel.
Thoughts shall become things, living
things, to mock and curse them. And
some in their agony shall leap into this
burning lake, in hope to escape still
greater torture, and some will I hold
upon the brink, and rejoice when I see
every nerve shrinking with agony, as I
open to their startled gaze the horrors
of that pit in which I plunge them for
ever!

"Yet this is not all. I know that you
will laugh, (if fiends can laugh) when I
tell you that I will so manage that
friendship shall all along think me their
friend! Though it is my mission to tor-
ture and destroy the whole race of Ad-
am, yet so will I mix with their business
their pleasures and their daily habits, so
flatter and delude their stupid senses,
that they shall pronounce me a 'good
creature,' nay a 'creature of God'! Their
wedding feasts I will be the source
of joy, and at the funeral gathering, the
source of their sorrow. The rank grass
shall grow over those slain by my hand,
and the mourners shall forget it, and
fall in their turn. The father shall cou-
mend me to his son, and reeling to his
grave, shall leave him as an inheritance
a fondness for me; and the son shall fol-
low in the footsteps of his father, down
to perdition. The physician shall invoke
my aid in sickness, and in all circles
I will plant myself securely, and make
myself a companion and a familiar, and
a familiar, and men shall never be so
merry as in the presence of their dead-
lier foe!

"Poetry shall lend me her rose-gar-
land and music her charm; and the
spirit of melody shall speak from my-
riad harps to sound my praises, and with
the world with the idle dream that I am
the inspirer of mirth and the soul of
happiness and all good fellowship—and
if there be one of all that glorious race,
for whom you planets, from their golden
urns pour down their silent, everlasting
cataract of light, who excels his fellows,
I will lure him with song and visions of
beauty, and strew his path with rose-
leaves, till at last he shall walk heedless
into my toils. And, once my slave,
though a thousand should weave their
heart-strings around him, and weep tears
of blood, he shall, in all his pride and
bliss, sink deeper and deeper in tribu-
lation and anguish unutterable, and

dig his own pathway down to hell. I
will be at the feast of all the great and
the wise of earth, where rank and fash-
ion reign supreme—where forms not
less beautiful than those of heaven, move
to celestial harmonies, and where wit
and mirth and wine go round, and glass-
es sparkle on the board, I will lap their
senses in Elysium, and they shall feel
richer, wiser, stronger and more witty
than before. But at the last, I will hurl
them down, one by one, from their fan-
cied elevation; and they shall drag out
a wretched existence in the hunger-dens
and vilest, purloins of the earth, and
sneak to dishonored graves, rejoicing to
hide from the withering scorn of their
species, and to give their souls to eternal
punishment in fires less fierce than those
in which I have tortured them on earth.
Nay, the kings and governments of the
earth shall pass laws for my protection,
and that of my emissaries, as we walk
the earth, decimating its inhabitants and
trampling them into hell. Give me, then,
oh, Satan, the dominion of the earth,
and thou shalt behold, through ages,
"Hell's every wave break on a living
shore,
Heaped with the damned like pebbles."

He ceased. One unearthly yell of
applause arose, amid the stamping of
countless feet and the clashing of ad-
mirative shields. The Arch Enemy
stepped from his throne, and leading the
horrid spectre to a seat at his right hand,
thus spake:

"Terrible being! if thou canst indeed
do these things, thou art henceforth my
Viceroy upon earth. Go forth! and my
realms shall be crowded with the
souls of men, thick as autumn leaves or
sand upon the desert. But tell us by what
name to call thee."

And the fiend answered—"Alcohol!"
So saying, he spread his broad, bat-like
wings, and hell grew lighter as he van-
ished.

How hath he fulfilled his mission?
For a thousand years hath his fiery breath
smote the wide earth with crime and
death.

And armed men, as daintiest food,
For the red flesh-worm's slimy brood.

EARTHQUAKE PHENOMENA.

"When earthquakes swallow, or when
tempets sweep,
Towns to one grave, whose nations to the
deep."

Mr. MENHAM, of Brooklyn Long Is-
land, has long been a close observer of
natural phenomena, and a most pains-
taking recorder of changes and variations
in wind and weather, sometimes visiting
his thermometer and barometer every
hour in the twenty-four, for several suc-
cessive years. He moreover collects and
records, from the papers and periodicals
of the day, all such striking facts, con-
nected with meteorology, earthquakes,
etc., as come to his notice, extracts from
which he occasionally publishes in some
of the daily papers. The following ad-
dressed to the Editor of the Tribune on
the 31st of June, contains some state-
ments which may prove of utility as well
as interest:

Sir: I have read in this morning's
Tribune, Mr. Bayard Taylor's account of
the earthquakes felt in China in April,
1853, and have noticed particularly the
mention made of hairs being found pro-
truding from the earth the morning suc-
ceeding the earthquake, and that such is
the usual effect of earthquakes in China.

In my vast collection of Earthquake
Memoranda (one index page of which I
send you) is a record of the same phre-
nomena attending an earthquake at
Chautauk, Siam, on the 13th of May,
1848, in the words following:—"First a
violent shock of earthquake was felt,
accompanied with tremendous noise and
subterranean roarings. The doors and
partitions of the houses were cracked
and strained." But, more extraordinary
than all, it says:

"During the shock, there spontane-
ously came out of the ground a species
of human hairs, in almost every place
—in the bazars, in the roads, in the
fields, and the most arid places. These
hairs, which are pretty long, stand up-
right and adhere strongly to the ground.
When they are burned, they twist like
human hairs, and have a burned smell,
which makes it to be believed that they
are really hairs; they all appeared in the
twinkling of an eye during the earth-
quake."

At the time of the earthquake in Siam,
in May, 1848, the earth and its atmos-
phere, in both the eastern and western
hemispheres, was greatly disturbed. At
Louisville, Ky., on the 10th of that
month, a cloud of white flies fell from
the atmosphere at that place. The ac-
count is as follows:

"When first seen the inhabitants mis-
took the cloud of them for a snow squall.
They were white and fell in countless
billions of billions. It was a wonderful
visitation—truly wonderful."

Earthquakes are of annual occurrence
between the 13th and 18th of April,
and extensively affect the thin strata
of breathable atmosphere which moves over
and upon the earth's crust.

It is from long continued and carefully
recorded observations, made with instru-
ments connected with both the earth and
its atmosphere, that I am enabled to de-
termine by observation the occurrence of
distant earthquakes—like as in China
they produce hair from the ground, so
here they produce snow-storms, hurri-
cane, thunder and lightning, killing
frosts and other phenomena.

Such was the extraordinary condition
of the atmosphere here between the 13th
and 18th of April of the present year,
that on the morning of the 19th of that
month I addressed three communications
on the subject to three newspapers in
New York, viz: The Journal of Com-
merce, The Courier and Enquirer, and
The Herald. It was published the Cour-
ier on the morning of the 20th, and in
the Herald on the morning of the 21st;
it was not, I think, published in the Jour-
nal of Commerce. That communication
was lengthy and embraced much detail.
I have copied the following as applica-
ble to the earthquakes in China:

"I have thus hastily thrown together
the above memoranda, to show that the
occurrence of earthquakes and snow-
storms between the 13th and 18th of
April are not so great a wonder, but the
wonder is that people forget the almost
uniform occurrence of such visitations
within the cycle of days named. These
storms which furnish the snow now on
the ground were the result of earth-
quakes, of which we may expect to hear,"
etc.

On the 13th of April, in the morning,
an earthquake was felt at San Salvador,
Central America. On the morning of
the 14th, two shocks of earthquake were
felt at San Francisco, and on the 16th,
in the evening, the city of San Salvador
was wholly destroyed by an earthquake.
Measuring the degrees of longitude on
the surface with the clock time, we find
the path of the earthquakes and their near
connections in time.

In reference to this periodic visitation,
I had already written; and for sake of
saving mental labor, I will copy as fol-
lows:

"My record-book of April 13 to 18,
1854, presents a most fearful array of
memoranda of wonderful phenomena
within these six eventful days. Earth-
quakes, terrific thunders, fierce and most
violent lightning, blazing auroras, torna-
des, hurricanes, storms of snow of vast
extent of surface, and of unusual depth
of hail, rain and gales of wind, killing frost,
all accompanied by earthquakes of tem-
perature of such long continuance, and
such frequency of occurrence, that it
almost seemed that the earth in its con-
vulsions had ceased to breathe. On one
single day, the 14th, four vessels, in and
near that mysterious ocean current
known as the Gulf Stream, although
far apart, were struck by lightning, two
were set on fire, one, with its cargo, con-
sumed, and a part of the cargo of the
other was thrown overboard, and the
residue, with the vessel, was sunk in
shallow water to save it from the flames.

"On the 13th, 14th and 15th, the
ocean swarmed with icebergs—it seemed
as if the whole Arctic had broken its
crystal fastenings, that the fountains
of the great deep were broken up. On the
16th, 17th and 18th, the broad ocean
was a sea of trouble—its waves ran
mountain high, and fierce and stormy
winds swept its surface as with a besom
of destruction and hundreds went
beneath the briny wave to rise no more
until the sea shall be dried up, and the
dead raised in judgement. In these three
days wide-spread snows mantled the
north, and of unusual depths, while in
the south the hear frosts were to the
fields of vegetation a devouring flame.
What a marshaling of the elements—
human pride was humbled, the rich land-
lord of San Salvador was in ten seconds
of time stripped of all his wealth—the
rich merchant and the princely under-
writer could hardly count up their losses
as fast as they were chronicled by the
public journals, and the opulent Louisi-
ana planter rose on the morning of the
23th, to behold his vast crops in pros-
pect, one vast ruin."

Gen. Jackson and the
Clerk.

Many of our readers will recog-
nize the point of the following joke,
which we heard related 'long time
ago,' but which we never saw in
print:

While General Jackson was
President of the United States,
he was tormented day after day by
importunate visitors, (as most Chief
Magistrates of this 'great country'
are) whom he did not care to see
—and in consequence gave strict
directions to the Messenger at the
door, to admit only certain persons
on a particular day, when he was
more busy with State affairs than
usual.

In spite of the peremptory orders,
however, the attendant bolted into
his apartment during the after-
noon, and informed the General
that a person was outside whom he
could not control, and who claimed to
see him—orders or no orders.

"I won't submit to this annoy-
ance," exclaimed the old gentleman
nervously. "Who is it?"

"Don't know sir! What is his
name?"

"His name? Beg pardon, sir—
it's a woman!"

"A woman! Show her in James,
show her in," said the President,
wiping his face, and the next mo-
ment there entered the General's
apartment a neatly clad female, of
past the middle age, who advanced
courteously towards the old gentle-
man, and accepted the chair proffer-
ed to her.

"Be seated madam," he said.

"Thank you," replied the lady
throwing aside her veil, and reveal-
ing a handsome face to her enter-
tainer.

My mission hither to-day, 'Gen-
eral,' continued the fair speaker,
is a novel one, and you can aid
me perhaps.

Madam, said the General, 'com-
mand me.'

"You are very kind. I am a
poor woman, General—"

"Poverty is no crime, madam!"

"No sir, but I have a little fami-
ly to care for—I am a widow, sir,
and a clerk employed in one of the
departments of your administra-
tion is indebted to me, for board,
to a considerable amount, which I
cannot collect. I need the money
and I came to ask if a portion of
his pay cannot be stopped, from
time to time, until this claim of
mine—an honest one, General—of
which he had the full value, shall
be collected."

"I really—madam—that is, I
have no control that way. What
is the amount of the bill?"

"Seventy dollars—here it is."

"Exactly—I see. And his salary,
Madam?"

"It is, said to be twelve hundred
dollars a year."

"And not pay his board bill?"

"As you see, sir, that has been
standing for five months unpaid.
Three days hence he will draw his
monthly pay, and I thought, sir, if
you would be kind enough to—"

"Yes, I have it. Go to him a-
gain and get his note, to day, at
thirty days."

"His note, sir! It's not worth
the paper on which it was written;
he pays no one a dollar voluntarily."

"But he will give you his note,
will he not, Madam?"

"O yes, he would be glad to have
a respite that way, for a month, no
doubt."

"That's right, then. Go to him
and obtain his note, at thirty days
from today; give him a receipt
in full, and come to me this even-
ing."

The lady departed, called upon
the young clerk, and dunned him
for the amount—at which he only
smiled, and finally asked him to
give her his note for it.

"To be sure," said he, with a
chuckle, 'give a note, sir, and
much good may it do you, mum.'"

"You'll pay it when it falls due,
won't you?" said the lady.

"O, certainly," was the reply.—
And in the evening she again re-
paired to the White House with
a note. The President put his
broad endorsement on the back, and
directed her to obtain the cash up-
on it at the Bank.

In due time notice was sent to
the clerk that a note signed by him
will be due on a particular day,
which he was requested to pay.

At first John could not conceive
the source from whence the de-
mand could come, and supposing
that it had only been left for collec-
tion was resolved to take no notice
of it. But as he passed down the
avenue, the unpaid board bill sud-
denly entered his head.

"Who has been foolish enough
to help the old woman in this busi-
ness. I wonder?" said John to
himself. "I'll go and see. It's a
hum, I know; but I'd like to know
if she's really fooled anybody with
that bit of paper?" and entering
the bank, he asked for the note
which had been left there for col-
lection against him.

"It was discounted," said the teller.

"Discounted! who in the world
would discount my note?" said John,
amazed.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1, 1854.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at HOLLOWAY'S FILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244, STRAND LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

We are authorized to announce B. F. TEAGUE, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues, for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. D. M. WALKER, as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce S. D. McLELLAN, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES KEMP, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are authorized to announce A. D. WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. PRISON, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH C. BARR, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN RICHNEY, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM R. HUBBARD, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT W. DRAVER, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. BARKER, Esq. (the old Commissioner) as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

THE OLD BANK DEBTS.—The semi-annual report of Mr. John Whiting, Commissioner and Trustee, shows a total collection of the good, bad, doubtful and unclassified debts due the State Bank and Branches, from 1st November to 1st July, of \$112,920.49.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday night last, during the prevalence of heavy rain, and severe lightning, three mules and four horses, belonging to Maj. J. A. Stevenson, 2 miles south of this place, were killed by lightning. Among the number was one pair of match mules and one of match horses. The horses and mules at the time were standing under or near a tree in a lot.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL, which heretofore passed the House has recently passed the Senate, but with such important amendments as will require its return to the House for final action. The amendments graduate the price of public lands down to 12½ cents per acre—give the State in which they lie the pre-emption right to take up all the lands, or all of a particular class, and donate to rail roads and canals seven thousand six hundred and eighty acres per mile. The Charleston Mercury says there is every reason to believe that the bill in its amended form meets the cordial support of the administration. Unless we hear of its rejection by the House, we will publish a synopsis of the bill in our next.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL. We have just received a letter from our Representative, Hon. J. F. Dowdell, in which he says he has scarcely a doubt of the passage of the Homestead Bill as amended by Mr. Hunter, which gives to the States the pre-emption right, at the graduated price to lands within them, and also donates to rail roads, seven thousand six hundred acres per mile. He says that the last effort to suspend the rules in order to get at the Bill donating alternate sections to rail roads in this State had failed, but that the passage of Mr. Hunter's Bill, would obviate its necessity, and be of greater advantage to the roads.

MORE MURDERS.—A man named Greenhill was beat to death with the butt end of a carriage whip in a Coffee-house in N. Orleans, a few days ago, by a man named Hinds; and another in Charleston named McCormick was murdered by the infliction of nine stab wounds in a drinking establishment by another named Champlin. We cannot of late make room for the details of half the murders which crowd the columns of newspapers, principally occurring in drinking and gambling houses.

"CHEROKEE DELTA."—This is the name of a new paper just started at Gadsden, Cherokee co.; Dr. A. G. Bennett, Editor, and W. L. Gaines Publish-

er. The first number is very neatly executed and its contents interesting, and judging by it as a sample, we may safely say that it merits liberal patronage, and bids fair to outlive all its predecessors.

Centenary Institute, Summerfield, Ala.—We have received the annual Catalogue of this flourishing institution, of which A. H. Mitchell, D. D. is still President. This Catalogue proves the institution to be in a more prosperous condition than at almost any former period. There is an able Faculty in the male and female departments, and the last session, near 130 students in each. The history of this institution is known to most of our readers. It was established out of a part of the Centenary collections, and has since been under the supervision and patronage of the Alabama Conference. It has a beautiful and healthy location, removed from any allurements or temptations to extravagance or dissipation.

THE RAIL ROAD MEETING. Of which previous notice had been given was held in this place on Thursday last. At the usual hour a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled at the Methodist Church. Hon. T. A. Walker was called to the chair, and the meeting addressed at some length by Gen. Duff Green. The first part of his speech was principally political, being rather a detail of personal reminiscences of his connection with the political struggles of former times. Afterwards he confined himself chiefly to the early history of internal improvements, and the great advantages now enjoyed, contrasted with former times. He showed clearly that advantages were now offered in the construction of the road from this place to Dalton, which if neglected, would be seized on by other communities and pass by us, never to return. He rebuked the people with some severity for their supineness on the subject in this section, but acknowledged that former disappointments and other causes might be plead in extenuation. General Green was followed in a brief, but energetic and forcible speech by Dr. S. S. Bailey, President of the Road, who informed the people that his object was not now to solicit subscriptions of stock, but merely to solicit aid in procuring the necessary means to survey and locate the road; then persons who subscribed would know exactly where the road would run. The open and candid manner in which Dr. Bailey, Mr. White and others connected with this road have uniformly acted, and the entire absence of all ambiguity or duplicity, has won upon the confidence of our citizens, which we hope to see manifested at the proper time, by liberal subscriptions to the stock of the company. Col. W. R. Martin of this place next followed in a short, but able and appropriate address, after which some contributions were taken to aid in the object above specified.

For the Jacksonville Republican.
ALABAMA & EAST TENNESSEE RAIL ROAD.

For sometime past a Rail Road project, has been under consideration, from this place to Dalton in Geo. via Cedar Bluff, the charter for which was obtained during the session of the last Legislature. It has in contemplation a connection at this place with the Ala. and Tenn. R. R. running in an almost direct line to Dalton, there to connect with the East Tennessee and Georgia R. R., thus filling up a very important link in the great National line of Rail Road from Boston, via New York, Philadelphia and Washington City.

This link has attracted the notice of Northern Capitalists, and already a proposition has been made, of a very favorable character to undertake the graduation and masonry. The greatest stumbling-block to its early completion is the great inertia that pervades all classes, in this section of Alabama, on the subject of internal improvement. And besides this inertia there is another serious obstacle in the way. A tendency of becoming entangled in K. R. projects has been produced by the quibbling and prevarication of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company. Which company has utterly failed to comply with the direct promises made by its agents to the town of Jacksonville, in regard to its depot. It has consequently drawn upon it the opprobrium of the Town. But we will let that pass for what it is worth & look at the merits of this other project, as they present themselves to our consideration.

It is estimated that the distance from Jacksonville to Dalton is about eighty-five miles, the only link in a line of Rail Road—eleven hundred miles long—but what is either finished, under contract, or for which stock has been taken. And already on this route, on the Georgia side, up to this date, there has been subscribed about \$400,000 paying stock. The books on the Alabama side were opened some time since by the Commissioners, and \$50,000 were subscribed, a sum sufficient to secure the charter to the present Company. The commissioners then proceeded to elect officers and until the 27th inst., nothing more was done in the matter, when Dr. Bailey, the President, and Mr. White, the Secretary, presented themselves and asked a subscription sufficient to survey and locate the route on the Alabama side.

It is presumed that they did not succeed in procuring as much as they desired, but still the opportunity is afforded for further subscription, and it is to be hoped that Benton county and Jacksonville will not fail to raise the petty sum of one thousand dollars, the amount

asked for. The company prefer this course, that the route shall be surveyed and located, so that each man may know what he is doing, when asked in future for stock-subscription. And then it is preferred that after the route is surveyed an estimate should be made of the costs so that they may know how much stock to call for. And now seeing the company adopt such a prudent and open course, and knowing as every intelligent man does the many moving influences, that are urging forward this enterprise. Can we doubt that the project will be fully to inspire confidence, when it becomes fully to be understood? Not only does the prudent course adopted by the company recommend the project, but the advantageous location, cannot fail to promise capitalists fair dividends on the capital invested. There can be no fears that the project will fail for lack of means. 'Tis true that for 18 months there has been a great stringency in the money market. That stringency has not only been felt in America but also in Europe. But now the money market in New York is quite easy and vast quantities of European funds are coming to this country for investment. Nothing affords more security than a favorably located Rail Road. The prospect is much more flattering than formerly, and it is to be hoped, for the honor of the State, that the R. R. project under consideration will be taken hold of with such energy as will recommend it to the special consideration of capitalists. This will be the great thoroughfare of the Union. Mr. Troost has estimated that one hundred and twenty-five thousand passengers will pass over this route annually, thus bringing to the Road a revenue of \$312,000 from passengers alone. This consideration should not be overlooked. Alabama has a great interest at stake.

RAIL ROAD.

GOLIAD, (TEXAS) June 30th, A. D. 1854.

JAMES F. GRANT—Dear Friend:

I promised to say something to you in regard to this place, and I am glad I can only speak in its praise. To begin, you find here the great desideratum in Texas—good society. The people generally seem to be governed by a kind and neighborly feeling. Further than this, they are church-going people. There is a Methodist church here, and two resident ministers, who are very zealous in the cause in which they are engaged. These are frequently assisted by others in the vicinity.

The schools are good. The Aramania College is doing its share of good for the rising generation. The old mission is occupied for present purposes, but near by on an elevated and beautiful situation is erected a large stone building—41 by 65 feet, and three stories high, which will soon be completed for the college. Between the old and new building, about one hundred students will be able to find accommodation. Mr. Henry Nold, the assistant teacher, is said to be a fine scholar—was a Professor in Danville College, Kentucky—and I believe him to be an attentive instructor. I extract the following paragraph from a letter written from N. Y. to the Texas Advocate:

"By the way, it will doubtless interest many of your readers to know, that a generous individual in this City has given to Aramania College a valuable Chemical and Philosophical apparatus. I hope the Institution is gaining favor at home as I know it is abroad." The Methodist School for young ladies is doing well. At present they occupy the church, but are soon to be promoted. The contract for the erection of the building for the Female Institute has been executed, and the work is progressing. The edifice will be constructed of stone 30 by 60 feet and 2 stories high, and is to be finished in about seven months—it will be an ornament to the place.

I am informed that steps are about to be taken by some of our citizens to establish a school for young ladies, under the control of the Presbyterian church. So you perceive Goliad already enjoys fine advantages in regard to schools, and is seeking to add to them. Some half dozen families are about to remove to this place, on account of the schools and the healthfulness of the section of country.

As to climate, it is hard to be surpassed. It is pure and delightful. Persons who have suffered much from chills on other rivers in the State, on this enjoy a perfect immunity from that plague, and luxuriate in fine health. There is little or no local cause for disease in this region. Our neighborhood only affords one physician.

Our town is improving. In 1845 the population was about 15, now it is about 1500. The court house, which is to be a stone building of two stories, is now being erected in the centre of the plaza. There is now going up, near the public square, a large stone building, the upper portion of which is intended for a Masonic Lodge. There are several other stone and framed houses going up, and others still contracted for. We have three or four mercantile establishments doing well, and I am told another is soon to make its appearance. It cannot be said of this place, what I once heard remarked in respect to another little town; that there were "eight houses and ten groceries" in the place; and on the other hand, the Sons of Temperance have quite a strong force here. We are well supplied with Lawyers (should I place this among the advantages?) and what place in Texas is not? To speak generally, there are more lawyers in this State in proportion to the population and to the business, than in any other State of the Union; and the cry is, still they come.

This fine locality for business, provided the San Antonio can be rendered navigable to this point, and that it may be so improved, there is no doubt. W. H. Stevens, Lieut. U. S. Engineers, who surveyed the river, says in his report (see message and documents, part 2nd, 1853-4 Page 674) that above Goliad, "the frequency of shoals and falls would render any improvement perfectly useless, unless the system of slack-water navigation were adopted. To this there are many grave objections, &c." But he further says that "from Goliad to the

sea the river has quite another character. The bed is of coarse sand and extremely uniform in width and depth. It passes through a level prairie, which comes to the very brink of the stream, until, after passing Fagan's island, you find characteristic river bottom land. One peculiarity of the bed is worthy of notice, viz: that on points where you would naturally look for bars or shoals, none appear. The bank sloping to and the same depth of water at the point as in the bed. The width ranges between one hundred and 150 feet; the soundings from 12 feet to 3, the latter depth at only a few places. The bends are sufficiently gentle to permit a boat of 80 feet in length to round the points without difficulty. This report accords almost entirely with the views of practical men, who know the river well, and it shows that San Antonio, from here to the sea, to be one of the best rivers for navigation in the State. Certain improvements are necessary agreeable to the report—rafts are to be removed, the overhanging timber is to be cut, and so on. All necessary expenditures to render the river navigable to this place (including snag-boat and machinery, worth \$10,000) are estimated in the report at \$17,000, but it is stated that if the Colorado snag-boat, at the expiration of her services in the Colorado raft, could be used, this estimate would be reduced \$5,000. It is the opinion of some of our citizens, who have examined the subject, that all the improvements could be made, and an excellent boat, built expressly for the purpose, could be placed in the river for \$20,000. Here is a field for your enterprising men. But it strikes me that it would be advantageous to the government to make the necessary improvements, and establish a Military depot at this place. In the way of hauling the government would soon save the amount of the expenditure.

To conclude, I can say without exceeding the bounds of truth, that we have a rare combination of good things—good land, good water, good health, good schools, good society, and good prospects ahead. If you do not believe it, come and see. We will treat you well.

Extract of a letter from the California correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, dated GRASS VALLEY, CAL., Jc. 14, 1854.

The mining interest, I think quite as prosperous as at my last writing, and every month's development renders the exhaustion of the mines less probable. As the surface mining fails, increased attention is given to "Coyote" and "Hill Digging," and the result, this season, has thus far been such as to create a perfect furor of excitement in some localities. At Iowa Hill, (of which I have before made mention) hill mining is conducted on an extensive scale. A friend, who has just returned, states that he counted about 150 tunnels and 350 "cuts" penetrating the various hills. In the latter, they cut away the whole hill side, a width sufficient for the working party, and through the rim of the bee rock to the deposit of gravel. A company from this place last week struck the rich lead of Iowa Hill, on the side opposite the noted Jemison Company. It is now deemed certain that this immensely rich deposit extends under the entire hill, on which stands the town, and if all are as rich as present and late developments indicate, that hill alone must contain more gold than any two counties of the State have ever yet yielded. The Jemison Company (to which I have several times referred) with ten men week before last, averaged twenty pounds of gold per day, and I am assured they last week offered a wager of \$100,000 that they would, with ten men, get out \$10,000 per day for ten successive days. Various hills have been tunneled for a circuit of six or seven miles, and in nearly every instance, with success. The town contains fifteen stores, twelve hotels and restaurants, and a variety of other buildings. A half mile distant and separate from Iowa Hill by an immense ravine, just been started a new town bearing the name of your lovely city, Mobile; and with very superior advantages of locality, it bids fair to rival all its neighbors in amount of business.

From twenty to forty miles to the N. E. of this place, are six or eight towns, around which, last year, the mines seemed failing; but, lately, experiments in hill tunneling, similar to those at Iowa Hill, have deposited so rich and extensive as to give an impetus to the growth and importance of those localities beyond all precedent. Forest City is an example of this, twenty-two miles hence. Of six tunnels there, four have struck rich deposits, and one seventh interest of another, sold last week at \$6000, though the tunneling has gone over four hundred feet in solid rock and is not yet through. The town, within some six weeks has nearly doubled in size, and building lots forty by one hundred sell at from \$500 to \$800 each. Montezuma, Moore's Flat, Kanarka Flat, Corn's Mill, Smith's and Chissey's Diggings and Downville are all towns of some importance, and the latter, especially, has been extensively known. Last year, it showed symptoms of decline, but is now rapidly improving from the influence of new and rich developments in mining. I could give many facts in our mining operations from data, collected by me for other purposes, but I am intruding unbecomingly in your length of my scribbles. I could say little of interest relative to the works of this im-

mediate vicinity, except that the gigantic tunnel enterprises, sometimes spoken of, are still in progress. Water is falling here rapidly and many of the works will be suspended till fall. Last week, three men, within a stone's throw of my window, washed out \$1041, in a trifle less than three days. I pray you don't infer from all this, that all men are prosperous. With all this wealth around us we have much misery. Many sink in disappointment and despair, because the golden mirror, which enticed them hither, have been realized. Others from the

depression of the silver debasing on the part of General O'Donnell, desiring her to resign her crown. A Regency is mentioned, of which NARVAZ should be a member, and if member, then the sole chief. In opposition to these rumors, which all come evidently from one source, there is the poor suggestion, on the other side that the insurgent forces in the field have suffered a defeat, and have retired upon Toledo. The authority for this rumor is the telegraph, which is in the hands of Government. It may no doubt be true, but it does not come before us in any way which entitles it to any great credit.

Such are the principal additions to the information we published yesterday which we can lay before our readers to-day. This or that particular event may be misrepresented, but one fact is abundantly clear—that armed insurrection exists in Madrid and in the provinces, and that the Government has not been strong enough to put it down. In Madrid itself—at the principal seat of Government, where as may reasonably be supposed, the advisers of the Spanish Court had gathered together the troops upon whom they could place the most confidence—the insurrection has been able to maintain itself. There are many officers in and about the capital of great name but not one of the number has come forward to maintain the throne of Queen ISABELLA II., now threatened with such imminent destruction.

We are not surprised that these events have taken place; we may be rather surprised that they have been so long deferred. For the last two or three years the Spanish nation has been ripe for insurrection, and in all probability the only condition which has restrained them from action has been the recollection of the evils under which they have so lately smarted, and the exhaustion of the country consequent upon a protracted civil war. Besides, it might be very obvious to the mind of a Spaniard that such a persons or such a faction deserved to be swept away, but it was not so clear that any public personage with whom he was acquainted deserved to be set up in his place. By whom had the nation not been plundered? by whom not dragged and oppressed? So it is in Spain, and so it is, as respects Spain, throughout Europe. She has compelled the world to despair of her, and the fortunes of a country which have fallen so utterly in public estimation that few of the thousands who read the bulletins from the Danube with the deepest anxiety will think it worth their while to give more than a glance at the intelligence even of a revolution in Madrid.

INCREASE OF MURDERS.—During the past two months we have not issued a paper without recording the commission of one or more murders, some of them of the most fiendish and atrocious character. During that period the particulars of over one hundred murders have appeared in our columns. And to-day we are called upon to chronicle four more of these horrible transactions. Never before have we known such a season for "bloody deeds." The sensitive mind shudders at the contemplation of such scenes.—*Albany Evening Transcript.*

SHOCKING MURDER.—It is again our duty to record a sad occurrence that took place in our streets on Friday evening, the 14th inst., between a couple of young men by the name of Woodruff and Cochran—one of Tuscaloosa and the other of Pickens county—which resulted in the death of the former. These young men arrived here on Thursday night, on Friday morning they went up to Burnsville on the cars to attend the celebration—a temperance celebration. During the day the young man Cochran managed to get up one or two difficulties, and was guilty of much abandoned and profligate conduct, caused probably by the effects of liquor. Woodruff using every means to quiet him. They returned in the evening, and about dark, near the City Drug Store of Messrs. Marlow, a difficulty took place, in which Woodruff received several wounds on different parts of the body, and completely opening his abdomen, letting out his intestines. He was subsequently taken to the Dallas House, where he lingered until Sunday morning and died about 11 o'clock.

Cochran was immediately arrested, and on Saturday morning taken before Maj. Strong and the circumstances investigated, the bail set at \$2,000, in default of which he was sent to Calaba and placed in jail, where he is now awaiting the full term of the Circuit Court.

Both of these young men are of respectable families, but in consequence of liquor, that vile destroyer of human happiness, and even human life itself, one has been brought to a premature grave, and the other to a felon's cell.

CONFESION OF A MURDERER.—The Galveston (Texas) News understands that Shultz—now under sentence of death in the city for murder—has made a full confession, not only of the murder of Bateman and Jett, but also of a long catalogue of other murders and crimes during a period of many years. He confesses to having killed an old pensioner at Knoxville, Tenn., before he came to Texas, for which he was tried and acquitted. He also confesses to having shot Col. Teal in his tent in 1836.

DEATH OF THE NOTORIOUS JOAQUIN.—The Placer (California) Democrat thus describes the death of this celebrated bandit, after a long pursuit by a party of Rangers, under Lieut. Byrnes: "They (the bandits) were encamped on the bank of the Rio Contura, at its sink. They were mistaken as to the character of their approaching enemies—to suppose the Rangers to be mustang-catchers, until Byrnes was within fifteen feet of Joaquin, to whom he cried out, 'Joaquin, I have got you at last.' Joaquin made no reply, but immediately mounted a beautiful mare, and attempted to ride off. Capt. Byrnes shot at him, and several others followed suit. A running fight now took place; Muriati retreated to high bank; three of the men followed him; his animal was very fast, until Mr. White shot her in the leg with his rifle, which so disabled her as to prevent her

HARD UP. "Hard up," is the heading of an excellent article in the New York Tribune elicited by the great money pressure, financial frauds, and commercial failures, which are numerous every where, just now. The talk is somewhat old-fashioned, but it is wholesome, and if followed, will, we doubt not, relieve them money market now, and save many a heart-ache hereafter. We give an extract: *Cincinnati Times.* Money is very hard to get, simply because as a community we have promised to pay more for it than we have or can readily procure. The rare wines we have drunk, the costly silks and laces we have worn, the gems and jewels we have bought, and the iron we have laid down or used up for some years past—nearly all imported, and much of it bought on credit—new rise up in judgment against us. We are like the fast youth grown older, and suffering from gout, dyspepsia and other maladies which result from hard living, who grumbles that he should be afflicted now, since he has abandoned his evil habits, when he had never a twinge while he was absorbed in them. But the avenging bolt falls when it will, and doubtless at the very best time.

No palliative, no nostrum, will relieve us. We can only recover by desisting from the wrong and returning to the right. We must live in our old houses or build more frugally than of late, buy fewer and cheaper new dresses; drink more pure water and less costly liquors, commence no more rail-roads, relying on future subscription of stock or sales of bonds to eke out the cost of their construction—in short, we must take in sail generally. We must lay out fewer streets and clear up more farms; sow more acres of grain and edible roots, while we spend fewer thousands on stage dancers and ratchorses; undergo fewer tender ballads and five-dollar dinners, and not be ashamed to be seen wheeling a barrow or carrying a package. The change will be trying for many, especially for wives & daughters reared in indolent luxury, whom the bankruptcy and consequent death or flight of husband and father will suddenly leave destitute; yet, since we were all intended to do something for a living, and not to live uselessly on the labor of others, it will be best in the long run even for them. Many a noble character has been developed by adversity, which would have remained ununruffled & unsuspected had the possessor been dandied through life in the lap of prosperity; and the widow who in poverty and obscurity trains her orphan to lives of industry frugality and usefulness is pursuing a holier and nobler career than if leading them giddily through the mazes of fashion amid the snares of wealth and pleasure.

We shall pass through the existing pressure, and be the better for it in the end. Many of us will be weaned by it from city ways, and drawn away into the broad, green country, where a man may sit down to his dinner without feeling in his pocket to be sure he has the wherewithal to pay for it, and sleep through the night untroubled by visions of notes that must be paid to-morrow, or he is ruined. From the purgatory of shaming, and the nightmare of bankruptcy, this pressure will liberate many of us forever. There are city lads now attending expensive boarding-schools whom this pressure will transfer to Illinois corn-fields and Minnesota saw-mills, and who will be thankful for the change. This sickness is not unto death but unto life; and if our people ever learned anything from disaster, or were weaned from folly by suffering, it would be an excellent thing for us.

GALVESTON, July 14.—A large body of Indians from Mexico are marching into the interior of Texas, creating great excitement. No efficient troops oppose them. The people are complaining of Gen. Smith, and are petitioning for his removal, and are in favor of the appointment of General Harney to the chief command. The crops are reported as excellent throughout Texas.

DEATH OF THE NOTORIOUS JOAQUIN.—The Placer (California) Democrat thus describes the death of this celebrated bandit, after a long pursuit by a party of Rangers, under Lieut. Byrnes: "They (the bandits) were encamped on the bank of the Rio Contura, at its sink. They were mistaken as to the character of their approaching enemies—to suppose the Rangers to be mustang-catchers, until Byrnes was within fifteen feet of Joaquin, to whom he cried out, 'Joaquin, I have got you at last.' Joaquin made no reply, but immediately mounted a beautiful mare, and attempted to ride off. Capt. Byrnes shot at him, and several others followed suit. A running fight now took place; Muriati retreated to high bank; three of the men followed him; his animal was very fast, until Mr. White shot her in the leg with his rifle, which so disabled her as to prevent her

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travelling. Joaquin now dis-
mounted, threw up his hand, and
cried out in Spanish, "Don't shoot
again—I am dead." He immedi-
ately fell on his face, and died al-
most instantaneously—having re-
ceived at least half a dozen balls in
his body. The others were fight-
ing in another direction. Three-
fingered Jack and three others
were killed, and one taken to Mar-
tinez, where he was hung.

**SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOT-
TERY.**—The following is a list of the
numbers and important prizes drawn in
this Lottery on the 20th inst.:

Prize Nos.	Dolls.	Prize Nos.	Dolls.
110	1500	125	125
592	500	125	500
700	250	125	500
707	250	125	500
763	500	125	500
915	500	125	500
1066	250	125	500
1755	125	125	500
2076	125	125	500
2680	125	125	500
3354	250	125	500
4067	250	125	500
4471	250	125	500
4930	250	125	500
5194	125	125	500

In Paris recently a prize of 10,000
francs was drawn in the Lottery Picade,
by a waiter in a cafe. Two gentlemen,
who had bought a quantity of tickets,
sat down to a green table to divide them
equally. There was an odd ticket over,
after the division was effected, and they
gave it as a gratuity to the waiter. As
a matter of course, the forty or fifty
tickets that the gentlemen kept for their
own use, were every one of them blanks.

WORD PAINTING.—The New
York Times gives the following
portraiture of fashionable life and
society in New York.

Our fashionable society in this
city is a sham from beginning to
end. It is utterly unsound, de-
praved, and unnatural—a deceptive
piece of wood made to look
shiny with French polish, and glitter-
ing with the phosphorescent
light of corruption—a copper cent,
trying its very best to look like a
five franc piece, and what is
worse, in nine cases out of ten, suc-
ceeding.

THREE MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

The following account of deaths
by lightning was received by us
by mail yesterday.

On Sunday, July 2nd, about
2-1/2 p. m. at the residence of Mr.
J. W. Swan, in Newton County,
Georgia, Dr. J. W. Hinch, Wil-
liam Wilson and Isaac Christian,
Jun., were all instantly killed by a
stroke of lightning.

Dr. Hinch and Mr. Wilson were
single men, but Mr. Christian
leaves an affectionate wife and
three children to mourn his loss.

Dr. Hinch was formerly of South
Carolina, the other two were Ge-
orgians.

It seems that the electricity first
struck a small shade tree that stood
near the piazza where they were
sitting, and then passed under the
house and through the floor, shiv-
ering it in a very slight manner,
and then the ceiling, and lastly the
chimney was slightly injured.

No other person was hurt. A
son of Mr. Swan, was sitting near,
escaped unhurt.

Augusta Const. of yesterday.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

It is a fact worthy of notice, says
the Richmond Dispatch, that the
piece about to be performed at
the National Theatre in Philadel-
phia, when it took fire, was the
same that was performed in the
Richmond Theatre on the awful
night of its destruction by fire, in
December 1851. In Philadelphia it
was advertised as "Raymond and
Agnes," which is another
name for "The Bleeding Nun," the
representation of which had
progressed for some time be-
fore the fire in the Richmond Thea-
tre occurred. The unfortunate ac-
tor who was burned in the Nation-
al Theatre, was dressed for the
principal character. A friend
says it is the third Theatre destroyed
on the night of the performance
of this play. He does not remem-
ber the name or locality of one of
them. Even two, however, are
enough to make out a remarkable
coincidence, and to excite some
superstition against the representa-
tion of "The Bleeding Nun," or
"Raymond and Agnes," as it is
sometimes called.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM
EUROPE!

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE!

New York, July 24.

The steamship Pacific arrived to-
day, with Liverpool dates to the
12th inst.

Cotton was in fair demand, with
sales for the four days of 25,000
bales—for speculation—baies, for
export 5000.

The War.

The Austrian forces have not yet
entered the principalities. Strong
suspicions are entertained of the
good faith of Austria towards the
Allies.

No battle of importance had tak-
en place in the Black Sea.

The allied fleets had been with-
drawn from before Cronstadt, and
retired to Faro Island.

The King of Prussia has sent a
special messenger to Austria, ur-
ging her to refrain from further co-
operation with England and
France against Russia, and propos-
ing to Austria to join Russia.

New negotiations for peace are
said to be going on.

Sale of Cuba.

It is stated that Spain has sent a
Special Envoy to the United
States, with power to negotiate
the sale of Cuba.

OBITUARY.

For the Republican.

Departed this mortal life, at Mt. Folk
Ala., of acute Dysentery, on the 21st
day of July 1854; aged 17 years, 9
months and 27 days, Mrs. Mary Louisa
Watkins, consort of James T. Watkins,
and second daughter of Col. D. M. Wal-
ker, and wife. She leaves a young and
affectionate husband, infant son, father,
mother, two brothers, and two sisters, to
mourn their sad and irreparable loss.

The subject of this notice had some
time previously been attacked with the
disease, which finally caused her death.
But so slightly as not to prevent her
from attending to her ordinary domestic
concerns, and for several days had con-
sidered herself entirely recovered. But
after some exposure on the 16th and 17th
she took a violent relapse on the 18th,
and only survived it four days.

Her sufferings were of the most vi-
olent and excruciating character, never-
theless, she bore them with more than
ordinary fortitude and humility, and be-
ing fully impressed with some internal
premonition, of her approaching disso-
lution, she in the most positive man-
ner, declared to her attending physician,
and other friends, that all their friendly
efforts, to restore her to health would
prove abortive. This she did several
hours previous to the development of
even the slightest symptoms, that would
justify any fears, of her speedy depart-
ure, and was so informed in the most
candid manner, and her mind endeav-
ored to be diverted from her improp-
er thoughts, which only ceased a few mi-
nutes previous to breathing her last. She
evinced the most extraordinary willing-
ness to submit to her conceived fate, and
very frequently assured her friends that
she most ardently and sincerely desired
to be delivered from this unfriendly
world, with all its cares, troubles and
sufferings, and gave the most confident
and satisfactory assurance of a truly
happy departure from this into a more
glorious and felicitous state of existence.

And after bidding her relations and oth-
er friends a smiling and affectionate fare-
well, she sank calmly, and without a
struggle into the cold and relentless em-
brace of the king of terrors.

The deceased was not in the commu-
nion of any branch of the Christian
church. But having been dedicated to
God in her infancy, by the solemn and
impressive rite of Christian baptism in
the Lutheran church, the writer can
unhesitatingly say, he never witnessed
the departure of any fellow-being from
this world, who manifested as much
composure, Christian fortitude and whose
soul was buoyed up by as triumphant
and glorious prospects, as did young
Mrs. Watkins.

This ended the short career upon
earth, of one yet quite in the vigor of
youthful prospects. Leaving behind her
a bright example of Christian virtue, and
true goodness. In her death, her hus-
band is bereaved of a kind affectionate
and confiding companion. Her infant
son an endearing and loving mother,
and her other family relations, of one of
their most respected and cherished mem-
bers, and society of one of its most bril-
liant ornaments.

Such circumstances are truly affecting
in their nature, and especially in this,
and all similar cases. Nevertheless, we
feel resigned to submit, without a mur-
mur, to any dispensation of Divine Pro-
vidence, confidently believing that hav-
ing passed that awful hour, our loss
is her infinite and eternal gain.

AMICUS.

"Delightful task, to rear the tender
thoughts, and teach the young
idea how to shoot—without a gun."
But still more delightful is it, for par-
ents and guardians to know that their
young sprouts are snoots; therefore
those interested and all who feel dis-
posed to attend, are respectfully invited
to be present at an examination of the
pupils of Cedar Creek Academy, on
Friday the first day of September.—
Come in parents and friends, light up
your eyes, look on, and be your own
judges.

Wm. H. BURTON.

August 1, 1854—3L.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of one f. fa. issued
from the Circuit Court of Benton
County and to be directed I will
sell to the highest bidder for cash
before the Court house door in the
Town of Jacksonville, on the first
Monday in September next, all the
right, title and claim that Oswald
Griffin has in and to the southeast
fourth of the north east fourth of
sec. 7, township 14, range 10, con-
taining 40 acres, levied on to satisfy
said f. fa. in favor of Samuel P.
Hudson. A. BROWN, Shff.

By J. L. BROWN, D. S.

Also at the same time and place,
I will sell to the highest bidder for
cash, the south east fourth of the
south east fourth of sec. 34, town-
ship 13, range 10, containing forty
acres; levied on as the property of
Samuel Noblett, to satisfy one f. fa.
against him in favor of John M.
Leach. A. BROWN, Shff.

Also at the same time and place,
I will sell to the highest bidder for
cash the west half of north-east
fourth, and west half of the south
east fourth of sec. 3, township 15,
range 7, levied on as the property
of James Cox in favor of Alexander
Fain, use, &c. A. BROWN, Shff.

Aug. 1, 1854.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned now of-
fers for sale his tract of land
containing 205 acres, situated 8 miles
north of Jacksonville, on the road to
Lasley's Ferry; about 60 acres cleared
in good state of cultivation, 40 of which
is creek bottom. There is on the place
a good dwelling house and necessary out-
houses; a good apple and peach orch-
ard, and it is watered by springs of as
good water as any in the county. The
neighborhood is as healthy as any in
this section of the State. Purchasers
would do well to call and examine for
themselves.

JAMES B. PLEXCO.

August 1, 1854—3m.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

LOTTERY.

(By Authority of the State of Ala.)

Conducted on the Havana plan.

TO BE DRAWN on the 29th of August.

CAPITALS. \$7500

" 5000

" 3000

" 1500

In all 238 prizes, amounting to \$30,000

CLAS E.

To be Drawn on the 20th of September.

1 Prize \$7,500 00

1 " 5,000 00

1 " 3,000 00

1 " 1,500 00

5 " of \$500 00 2,500 00

9 " 250 00 2,250 00

11 " 125 00 1,375 00

70 " 50 00 3,500 00

123 " 25 00 3,075 00

8 Approximation Prizes of \$25 00 each 200 00

8 Approximation Prizes of \$12 50 each 100 00

238 Prizes, amounting to \$30,000 00

Price of WHOLE TICKETS \$3.

HALVES \$2 50, QUARTERS \$1 25.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The two preceding and two follow-
ing numbers to those that win the two
first Capital Prizes, will be each entit-
led to \$25 00, and those in the same pro-
portion to the third and fourth Capital
Prizes, will be entitled to \$12 50 each.
Tickets \$5.—Halves and Quarters in
proportion.

All communications strictly confidential.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agt. and Manager,

Sign of the Bronze Lions.

Montgomery July 21, 1854.

CATCH HIM!

300 Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers will pay the above
amount for the delivery to either of
us, at Atlanta, of

John R. Humphries.

who has left the State, and was seen in
Chattanooga, Tennessee, or One Hun-
dred Dollars for information that will
lead to his recovery. Said Humphries
is about 5 feet 6 inches high, rather
clunky and 100 pounds weight. There
is a scar on his nose between his eyes,
like a powder burn, and a scar over his
right eye near his temple, has black eyes,
long black hair, round full face, and on
his shoulder has been hurt and cannot
raise one of his arms as well as the oth-
er. When last seen had a young moun-
tache on his upper lip, and is about 22
years of age.

A. E. JOHNSON, R. F. MANGUM,

J. S. CALDWELL, Wm. GILBERT,

J. T. DOANE, A. A. WILSON,

WILLIAM H. FERGUSON.

22 Nashville Banner, Memphis Ap-
peal, Chattanooga Advertiser, London
Free Press, Knoxville Register, Minn-
iesota Democrat, Jacksonville (Ala.) Re-
publican, Montgomery Advertiser and
Mail, Aberdeen (Miss.) Conservative,
Vicksburg Whig, and Jackson (Miss.)
paper, copy weekly 2 months and send
bills to this office.

Atlanta, (Georgia) Intelligence.

Atlanta, July 20, 1854—A1.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AUGUST.

The Cabin Boy's Story.

A SEMI-NATURAL ROMANCE OF IN-
TEREST, BY THE AUTHOR OF
"THE PIRATE DOCTOR," "THE LAW-
YER'S STORY," "THE OLD DOCTOR," &c.

The success hitherto enjoyed by the author of
the above popular works is a sufficient guaran-
tee of the value of the new work, and con-
firming the fact that it will be received by the pub-
lic.

"The Cabin Boy's Story" is a romantic nar-
rative, illustrating the horrors of the Slave Trade,
as carried on in the Coast of Africa. The au-
thor has served in the navy—and the descriptions
and characters are personal and accurate, and
acquaintance with them. The story is full of
exciting interest and adventure as the celebra-
ted work of DeFoe, "Robinson Crusoe," and has
the advantage over that of glorious fiction, inas-
much as it is founded on fact, and every incident
occurs.

The history of the hero of the story, Zet-
zelka, the Circassian Slave, purchased at
Constantinople, educated and nurtured by the
reckless yet kindhearted, Seymour, the commander
of the Albatross, is simply the narration of a fact
known from the life, and all the numerous
characters, portrayed throughout the story are
vividly and graphically drawn.

The publishers have already received orders
for the whole of the edition it was originally their
intention to publish concurrently, they have been
obliged largely to increase it; and they respect-
fully request that all orders may be sent in
immediately.

They confidently expect that the work will
create as much interest as any work of fiction
that has of late years emanated from the press,
and, notwithstanding, since the publication of
"Uncle Tom's Cabin," works relating to slavery
in America, PRO AND CON, have been num-
bered none have appeared, having relation to the
system of purchasing slaves under the African trade
written by one who has witnessed it in all its
hideous deformity. The work is written in
chaste and pure language, and will be a welcome
and instructive addition to the family library.

The work will form a beautiful octavo volume
of 400 pages, handsomely illustrated with fine
engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth. Price
in cloth, one dollar in paper, 75 cents, at which
rate copies will be sent by the publishers to any
part of the country, free of postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by the pub-
lishers.

ELLSWORTH & STREET,

No. 22 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

And by all the Booksellers throughout the
United States and British Provinces.

Aug. 1 1854.—2m.

B. T. POPE,

Attorney at Law,

ASHVILLE, ALA.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton County,
Alabama, Special Term, July
27, A. D. 1854.

THIS day came W. J. Ingram, Admin-
istrator of the estate of Thos. D. In-
gram, deceased, & filed his accounts
and vouchers for a final settlement
of his said administration. It is
therefore ordered by the court, that
Monday the 11th day of September
next be set for examining, stating,
and reporting said accounts, allow-
ing said vouchers and making said
settlement, and that notice thereof
be given by publication in the
Jacksonville Republican, a news-
paper printed and published in the
Town of Jacksonville, for three
successive weeks, prior to said day
as a notice to all persons concern-
ed, to be and appear at a regular
term of said court, to be holden at
the Court House of said county,
on said Monday the 11th day of
September next & contest the mak-
ing of said settlement if they
think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of
said Court, at office this 27th day
of July, A. D. 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.

Aug. 1, 1854.

THE GREAT AND UNRIVALED

ALABAMA

CIRCUS;

UNDER the entire management of

J. T. MADRA & CO;

Forming a brilliant combination of

QUESTRIAN SKILL,

Gymnastic, Acrobatic, and Scientific feats;

—ARTISTIC—NOVEL—SUPERB!

Will exhibit at Turkey Town, Cherokee
County, Friday August the 4th,

Jacksonville, Monday August the 7th,

Oxford, Tuesday August the 8th.

Equestrian Manager, Mr. J. T. MADRA,
Clown, H. A. GARDNER,

Master of the Ring, D. MOORESON,

Leader of the Orchestra, HERR. SWEZ.

A. H. BLACK,

Agent.

August 1, 1854.

Morrisville Flouring Mills.

COME AND TRY US.

THE subscriber would inform his
friends and customers, and the
public generally that he has thor-
oughly repaired and greatly im-
proved his mill which will enable
him to do more grinding, make bet-
ter flour and more of it than usual.
And feel confident that he can now
give the fullest satisfaction to any
customer who will give him a fair
trial.

The Mill is under the superin-
tendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS,
who is well known to be an experi-
enced miller, and an accommo-
dative and business man, and will keep
none but the best and most faithful
brands.

I would say to my old customers
that I feel thankful for past favors
and would be glad to see them a-
gain and think I can send them
home well pleased and paid for
their trouble and time, with good
news for their family, and neigh-
bors, a Lot and camp house will be
found at the mill for persons that
come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good
wheat.

Morrisville, July 18, 1854.

E. G. MORRIS.

TO THE

TRAVELING

PUBLIC!

THE undersigned have now
opened a line of Four
Horse Coaches which run regular
between Montevallo and Talladega,
via Shelby Springs and Columbi-
ana.

A Coach leaves Montevallo, dai-
ly, on the arrival of the Cars, for
Shelby Springs, and returns next
morning in time for the passengers
to take the Cars, going down.

A Coach leaves Shelby Springs
every Monday Wednesday and
Friday, 5 o'clock p. m.

Arrive at Talladega at 3 o'clock
a. m., connecting with the daily
line from Rome, Ga., and Mont-
gomery.

Leaves Talladega, every Tues-
day, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5
o'clock, p. m.

Arrive at Shelby Springs at 3 o'clock
a. m., connecting with the daily
coach from Shelby Springs to
Montevallo.

It will be discovered at a glance,
that this line—connecting as it
does with the Alabama and Ten-
nessee River Railroad and also
with the daily line of Stages from
Rome, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.—
must be the nearest, quickest,
and CHEAPEST route between North
and South Alabama.

Fare moderate.—Coaches com-
fortable—and Drivers sober and
accommodating.

Through Tickets can be procured
at the office of the Alabama and
Tennessee River Railroad, at Selma,
and also at the stage office at
Talladega.

HARRINGTON & BARNES.

July 25 1854.—6m.

NOTICE.

MADAME WILKIE respectful-
ly announces to the citizens of
Jacksonville and vicinity, that the
2nd session of her School for the
present year will open on Monday
the 10th July, for the reception of
scholars.

Her prices will be the same rates
as at her previous sessions; but
she would beg leave to state that
no deduction will be made for lost
time except in cases of protracted
illness.—July 4, 1854.

Augusta, July 1854.

MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF GEORGIA.

THE TWENTY THIRD COURSE OF Lec-
tures in this Institution will com-
mence the First Monday in Novem-
ber next.

Faculty.

Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D.

Surgery—L. A. DUGAS, M. D.

Chemistry & Pharmacy—ALEXANDER
MEANS, M. D.

Maternal Medicine, Therapeutics & Med-
ical Jurisprudence—L. P. GARVIN, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women &
Infants—J. A. EYE, M. D.

Physiology and Pathological Anat-
omy—H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine—
L. D. FORD, M. D.

Comparative and Microscopic Anat-
omy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy—R. CAMP-
BELL, M. D.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 18.—No. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY AUGUST 8, 1854.

Whole No. 922

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, Jr.

KEYSTONE STATE.

1500 Tons, Capt. R. H. HARRIS.

Ninety-eight passages without a single failure.

River navigation 100 miles on the Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sailing days every Wednesday, from each port, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, KEYSTONE STATE.

Feb'y 8, Feb'y 1, Feb'y 8, Feb'y 1.

" 22, " 15, " 22, " 15.

March 8, March 1, March 8, March 1.

" 22, " 15, " 22, " 15.

April 5, " 29, April 5, " 29.

" 19, April 12, " 19, April 12.

May 3, " 26, May 3, " 26.

" 17, May 10, " 17, May 10.

" 31, " 24, " 31, " 24.

June 14, June 7, June 14, June 7.

" 28, " 21, " 28, " 21.

AGENTS AT PHILA'DELPHIA: HERON & MARTIN.

No. 374 North Wharves.

AGENT AT SAVANNAH: C. A. L. LAMAR.

March 28, 1854—1y.

C. J. COLCOCK, J. BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.

Charleston, S. C.

FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Keep an office in Huntsville, Ala.

HUGH WILSON, J. J. FACKLER, W. C. BIE.

J. C. BRADLEY, C. M. FACKLER.

BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.

FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 133, Common St., NEW ORLEANS.

Keep Offices at Huntsville & Tusculum, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. Wm. L. Hayes, Agent, Athens, Ala.

Dec. 6, 1853—6m.

C. A. L. LAMAR, GENERAL.

Commission Merchant, SAVANNAH, GA.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planter Bank, Savannah.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

G. B. Lamar, Esq., President Bank of the Republic, N. Y.

Geo. Collins, Esq., " " N. Y.

Messrs. Guion & Collins, " " " " " "

" Everett & Brown, " " " " " "

James W. Phillips, Esq., " " " " " "

March 28, 1854—1y.

CAMERON, WEBB & CO, SUCCESSORS TO G. H. CAMERON, Importers of

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE, 145 Meeting Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Will supply Country Merchants with Goods in their line at as low rates as they can buy in New-York, or elsewhere. March 7, 1854—6m.

SUMMER GOODS. J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS, Are now opening their Stock of Summer Goods, embracing a very general assortment. June 6, '54.

Jacksonville Male Academy. This Institution will be open for the reception of pupils on the 17th July, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN H. CALDWELL. Pupils are requested to be in attendance at the beginning of the term. Rates of tuition as heretofore. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. June 6, '54—4t.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes. At the latest style and superior quality, For sale by HUDSON & STOKES. Cloths, Cassimeres, Sateen, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior quality, for gentlemen's winter wear, For sale by HUDSON & STOKES. SCRUGGS, DRAKE, & CO, Commission Merchants, CHARLESTON, S. C. Keep an office in Huntsville, Ala., where they will be prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton or other Produce consigned to their House. Refer to E. L. Woodward, who will also make advances on Cotton shipped to the above named House. Oct. 18, 1853—1y.

Spring & Summer STOCK OF Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods. G. W. FERRIS, Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA. THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Among which may be found latest styles, Moleskin, Black and Blue, Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft fancy Hats various colors. Camperchy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Seneca, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton CLOTHS, BELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases. Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

Valuable Land FOR SALE. I now offer for sale on a commodious terms, my plantation situated five miles south of Jacksonville, containing 480 acres, 20 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. About 120 acres bottom land fifty cleared and the upland the first class of soil in this section of the State. The place is well watered with good springs, one of which is extraordinary in size and beauty, situated convenient to a fine building location. There is on the place a good Orchard of various kinds of fruit. The best out let for produce in the country. The nearest portion of the land is one and a quarter miles from the Selma & Tallapoosa Railroad, and altogether a desirable location as can be seen by persons who may desire to purchase are referred to Mr. W. L. Terry, April 11, 1854—2m.

ELECTION NOTICE. In obedience to a special act of the last session of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 2nd, 1854, there will be an election held on the 6th day, in August, at all the precincts of the County, for four Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, for Benton County, also, at the same time and place, in obedience to an act approved Feb. 2nd, 1854, there will be an election held for Tax Assessor of Benton County. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. May 30, 1854.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets At Wholesale. MERCHANTS visiting Augusta are requested to call and examine our Large and Well Selected STOCK of HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS. Which I offer as low as can be bought in Charleston or New-York, with the addition of Freight. If you do not believe it, call and see, as I take pleasure in showing my Goods. W. N. NICHOLS, SUCCESSOR TO J. Taylor, Jr. & Co. Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co. Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854—1y.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. MASONIC HALL BUILDING, (Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.) William E. Jackson, George T. Jackson, John T. Miller, Samuel A. Verdery. Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co., Shirts, Sheetings and Osnaburghs at FACTORY PRICES. Liberal discount for Cash. Country merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices. April, 11, '54—1y.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. 127 Augusta Mills Shirts, Osnaburghs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash. April 11, 1854—1y.

COMMUNION WITH NATURE. How is it that a scene of quiet beauty makes so much deeper an impression than a bustling one? The glorious sunset I had witnessed on that sweet lake—the curving and forest mantled shores—the green islands and the mellow mountains—all combining to make a scene of surpassing loveliness, and now as I lay and watched the stars coming out one after another, and twinkling on me through the tree tops, all that beauty came back to me with a strange power. The gloomy gorge and savage precipices, or the sudden storm, seem to excite the surface of one's feelings; while the sweet vale, with its cottages, and herds, and evening bells, blends itself with our very thoughts and emotions, forming a part of our after existence. Such a scene sinks away into the heart like rain into the earth, while a rougher, nay, sublimer one, comes and goes like a sudden shower. I do not know how it is that the gentler influence should be the deeper and more lasting, but so it is. The still small voice of nature is more impressive than her loudest thunder. Of all the scenery in the Alps and there is no richer on earth—nothing so plain, so dauntless, so lovely on my heart as two or three lonely valleys I saw. Those heaven piercing summits, and precipices of ice, and awfully savage gorges, and fearful passes, lie like a grand but indistinct vision on my memory, while those vales, with their carpets of greenward, and gentle rivulets, and perfect repose, have become a part of my life. In moments of high excitement or turbulent grief, they rise before me with their gentle aspect and quiet beauty, hushing the storm into repose, and subduing the spirit like a sensible presence. O, how I loved nature! She has ten thousand voices even in her silence, and in all her changes goes only from beauty to beauty. And then when she speaks aloud, and the music running waters—the organ notes of wind and

the pine-trees—the tripping waves—the song of birds and the hum of insects—fall on the ear, soul and sense are ravished. How is it that even good men have come to think so little of nature, as if to love her and seek her haunts and companionship were a waste of time? I have been astonished at the remarks sometimes made to me on my long jaunts in the woods, as if it were almost wicked to cast off the gravity of one's profession, and wander like a child amid the beauty which God has spread out with such a lavish hand over the earth. Why, I should as soon think of feeling reproved for gazing on the mid-night heavens, gorgeous with stars, and fearful with its mysterious floating worlds. Believe that every man degenerates without frequent communion with nature. It is one of the open books of God, and more replete with instruction than anything ever penned by man. A single tree standing alone, and waving its day long its green crown in the summer wind, is to me fuller of meaning and instruction than the crowded mart or gorgeously built city.—Headley.

Correspondence Sav. Jour. & Courier. COPPER AND OTHER MINES IN CHEROKEE GA. Rep. CLAY, Whitfield Co., Ga., July 10, 1854. Messrs. Editors:—The weather within a few days past has greatly moderated, and is now quite pleasant, the nights being so delightfully cold, covering on the hills is found quite comfortable. I have recently visited the principal copper-mines in this country, some of which are said to be as valuable as any in the world. The mines owned by the Hawkins Mining Company, from which large quantities of ore are being sent off daily, the most of which passes through your city, are estimated at ten millions of money. There are other mines not yet in operation which are said to be equally valuable. Fine surface indicators of copper, zinc, lead, iron, silver and gold, have been discovered in almost all portions in the Cherokee country; and whenever the people here get hold of sufficient capital to enable them to make the proper tests of this country, it will be seen, it will equal in mineral wealth any in the world. The scenery along the route through the mountains is truly sublime. The road from the forks of the Oconee river for a distance of twenty miles. This little stream comes rushing, foaming, roaring and sparkling over rocks and precipices, presenting a spectacle in many places almost too grand to behold. Yours, very respectfully, W.

THE ALBATROSS. The Albatross is the most poetic object on the ocean. There is nothing in nature so noble, free, ethereal, spirit-like, so full of animation that so brings the infinity and mystery and boundlessness into the daylight. His home is in the Southern oceans, below twenty degrees South of the line. Here he ranges alone, or in company over wastes of water that it takes fast ships from forty-five to sixty days to sail across. His flight is not high; it is in low and low sweeps, a mile or two each way. Except in alighting and getting under way again, he rarely moves his wings, only sometimes giving a few grand strong flaps; then sailing away, now on one side, now on the other, now far astern, and again across the ship's bows; he may be watched in any weather going over a hundred miles of distance to the ship's side. No gale sends him to leeward, no calm lessens the swiftness with which he "shaves with level wing the deep." Sometimes there come hundreds of his kind at once, at others I have watched a solitary one for days together. I never saw one alight except to pick up something which had fallen or was thrown from the ship. Their alighting and rising is gooselike and ungainly, but once aloft, their motions have an almost superlatively sublime beauty. It is possible they may sleep at night on the waves, but we never fell in with them as we did with Cape Pigeons in the dark. I have thought I could perceive when the latter were tired, after several days of rough weather, but never the Albatross. In a long conversation I have had on the subject with the gentleman referred to, he has furnished me many facts of great interest which ought to have publicity, no matter how our sympathies may be on the question at issue. Russia considers that she has never received any serious defeat anywhere since the commencement of the war.—She acknowledges a want of success at Silistria, but says that it required years to take that place in 1828-9, and she expected it to require months to take it at present; and that it was not want of success that compelled her to retire, but the menacing attitude of Austria, which forced upon her a change of tactics. That Prince Paskiewitch was only wounded in his honor at Silistria—his body was never touched. It is contended that at the time the Russian army exploded, if the troops had been ordered to charge the Turks through the gap, an excellent opportunity was afforded to carry the place. The Prince did not favor the movement, contrary to the opinion of the other officers, and it now appears, of the Emperor also, and he has been recalled to "consult with the Emperor"—which means that he has been banished to his estates. The Emperor Nicholas has now changed his tactics. It is asserted positively that he has preferred to fight the Austrians to the Turks; he has been waiting and expecting that Austria, from the line of conduct she has pursued toward him, would declare war; and, as every one knows, he has been constantly collecting troops on the Austrian frontiers. He now declares publicly that, since Austria has given him the *casus belli*, his first move will be on Vienna, which he means to take and hold. Hungary, which has more love for Russia than for Austria, sympathizes with the movement, and it is through Hungary that the main attack is to be made. Nothing is said by the Emperor about declaring the independence of either Hungary or Poland. No hopes for independence of the latter country, at least need be entertained. For some reason the Emperor seems grieved at the opportunity which is presented to march on Vienna; perhaps because he knows that Austria will receive neither the sympathy nor aid of

England or France, and perhaps also because Austria has treated him somewhat contemptuously on the Turkish question?—The detailed reports of the taking of Nicholas in his attack on Turkey, he has declared with emphasis to the gentleman who furnished me this information, and who has heard him declare it on several occasions, in other company, as frank, honorable and sincere a man, as it is possible for a man to do that, territorial acquisition was not the end and object of his demands; that he only asks and only desires that Jerusalem shall be free to all religions; and that the Christians in Turkey shall be protected in their rights, as Christians, and as equals of the Turks; he says that he asked nothing more or less the day he sent his first agent to Constantinople, more than a year ago; that he asks nothing more nor less at this moment. He believes this to be justice; he has planted himself upon that platform; his word as an Emperor and a gentleman has gone, out that he will defend his determination with vehemence to fight for them till the last ruble and the last man of the Empire are exhausted before he will yield. He says: "I had Constantinople in 1828—why didn't I keep it, if that was the dream and object of my life, as my enemies charge? No, I hold myself bound to leave the Turkish territory free the very moment I see settled upon a reliable basis the rights which I claim for my Christian brethren in that country, and I shall not cease to make war against every power which may combine against me, until I secure that object. I announce it boldly to the world as the unalterable policy of the Russian Government, which will be followed out by my family, after me, if I should fail to secure it before my death. The Christians in Turkey shall have their rights. I have pledged my word officially and privately that I did not seek to go beyond this point, and I shall not." The secret correspondence published by the English Cabinet, some time ago, is thus explained by the Emperor: England had always acted as the ally, and apparent friend of Russia; the Emperor had been courted by England; he had visited the country, and had received such a reception that he felt himself no longer permitted to doubt the genuineness of the feeling manifested toward him. Sir Hamilton Seymour, enjoying a close intimacy with the Emperor, took every occasion to impress this fact upon him; and it was during the many social familiar interviews with that gentleman, that he indulged in conversation concerning the future prospects of Turkey. He spoke uniformly of Turkey in those conversations as a power that must fall by its own inherent weakness, and of the measures to be taken in such an event, exactly as the United States talk about Mexico. It was talked of as a power that must fall, and in its fall it would naturally come into the hands of its most powerful neighbor. It was looked upon as a passive event, belonging to destiny, with which force of arms need not mingle. The Emperor did not know till later that these confidential conversations with Sir Hamilton Seymour were designedly brought about by that gentleman at the instigation of the British Cabinet, and that he was at that moment in secret communication with all the German courts, sending them from time to time the precious revelations that he had obtained by the sacrifice of his claims to the title of a gentleman. Nicholas adds: "The old man," meaning Nesselrode, "always told me to beware of the English; that they were gold outside, but rottenness within; he told me so when I returned from England, a few years ago, with my mouth full of praise for the English, and he has not ceased to repeat his warning to this moment. I have at length got my eyes open to the full infamy of their character, and I am going to settle the account with them to the full extent of my means." Some curious statements have lately gained publicity about a Russian loan of fifty millions of roubles advertised for by that Government. The French journals have proclaimed that no nation can be found base enough to take such a loan, while the English Government has gravely announced that if any one of its subjects should see fit to take shares, he should be considered guilty of treason and treated accordingly; and to make the affair still more ludicrous, the journals repeat from day to day, that Russian agents are making proposals in all directions for the taking of this loan.—The truth of the matter is as follows:—The Emperor was one day reading the London Times, in presence of some of his ministers; he there saw an announcement that the Russian Government was seeking a foreign loan, but that it would be impossible, in the present indignant state of public feeling against her, to effect it. The Emperor immediately turned to his Minister of Finance and said: "Baron, I want you to advertise for a loan of fifty millions." "How, your Majesty?" "I want you to advertise for a loan of fifty millions." "But your Majesty is certainly not in earnest; the treasury is in a good condition, and there are yet funds enough to meet all its wants." "I must have a loan; read that journal and you will see the reason why. We must show our enemies that we are not as bankrupt as they think we are."

The loan was advertised for, and this next day it was all taken, by a wealthy Russian nobleman. The detailed reports of the taking of Russian cities and towns as they appear daily in the English and French journals, the principal of which are received and regularly read at the Russian Court, serve them one valuable purpose at least, it teaches them the geography of their own country and serves to post them on the names and localities of places of which they had no previous knowledge. At the taking of Bomersund by a detachment of the English fleet, a circumstance occurred which the world at large should know. The Russian women were violated by the English sailors, their houses laid waste, and thefts committed. The commander of the English forces, ashamed of this conduct, afterwards attempted to apologize to the Governor of the place. In reply he was told that there were some crimes for which men could apologize, but for such a one as this there could be no apology, and he was surprised to hear one offered by a nation understanding so well the obligations of civilized life. Cronstadt was to have been attacked about the 21st of June. Three weeks ago, yesterday, forty-six vessels were seen about ten miles from that place, reconnoitering. The spectacle viewed from the fortifications of Cronstadt is said to have been a splendid one; but like a certain army we read of, their march upon the hill was beautiful, their retreat down again sublime. Sir Charles Napier has like Paskiewitch retired to take counsel, and now talks about wintering at Bomersund; where they found so many agreeable inducements for a permanent residence. The fact is, the English Admiral has backed out of his projected attack on Cronstadt for the present, having fully recognized its impracticability. Cronstadt contains 70,000 picked soldiers; under the best military commander and the ablest man by natural talent in the whole Russian service, and it cannot be taken by the Naipier fleet as at present constituted.—There are on the shores of the Gulf of Finland 160,000 soldiers, prepared for any attempt at landing, and capable of being thrown to a single point in forty-eight hours notice. At Cronstadt there was much alarm felt early in the spring; at the constant reports which reached there of the asphyxiating balls, the congreve guns and other infernal machines said to be invented and about to be brought into use by the English. Now, however, that they have the effects of the asphyxiating balls at Odessa, there is no longer any alarm manifested, and so perfect a confidence is felt by the Russians that Cronstadt cannot be taken, that it has almost ceased to be a subject of discussion.—They await the attack without fear. At Odessa 1,800 asphyxiating balls were thrown into the town, not one of which exploded! The asphyxiating principle lies in a mixture of chloroform and arsenic, so combined that the natural volatility of these two substances shall be increased, and rendered suddenly effective. In the old form of shell, a fuse was ignited by the concussion which it received in falling or striking an object in its way, and the fuse then burned till it came in contact with the explosive material. The shells at the present day are made to explode the moment of striking by means of a percussion cap, within the shell, and having over it a thicker and heavier wall of metal than the rest of the shell, so that that side of the ball is carried foremost, and consequently strikes the object immediately over the cap. In all the English asphyxiating shells used thus far, there was no calculation made about the incompatibility of the two materials placed in their interior; so that when Russian chemists came to examine them to discover the reason why they had failed to explode, they found that the asphyxiating principle—the chloroform had asphyxiated the percussion caps. The English say that they did not try to injure that part of Odessa occupied by the citizens. More than two dozen of these unexploded chloroform balls were found in the house of Prince Woronzoff, which occupied a prominent position in the heart of the town. The story of the retention by the Czar of Sir Hamilton Seymour's property, was fabricated out of whole cloth, and had no shadow of truth. For reasons which I am not at liberty to state, an autograph account of the affair was sent by Count Nesselrode to the American Ambassador at Paris, but it was arrested in the Black Room of the Paris Post-Office, and never reached its destination. The English and French journals report the Emperor of Russia as being sometimes deranged, and treat his probable abdication as a serious proposition. All this has no foundation whatever in truth. It has also been lately said that the Grand Duke Alexander, the heir apparent to the throne, was in a rapid decline, and that his night-sweats were so severe, as to make it necessary to change his sheets twice every night. So far from this being true, Alexander at this moment, and at all times, has the appearance and bearing of a large, brawny, countryman; he has red cheeks, and his full rations, and is on duty 12 and sixteen hours a day. Besides, like his father and brothers, he sleeps on camp

beds, covered with skins, and never touches a sheet.

In the Russian Court, intrigues are constantly being carried on. The English Government, but nothing of the kind is indulged in against that of France. The Emperor Nicholas expresses the highest admiration, and respect, for the abilities of Louis Napoleon, and says that he could not have done otherwise than take up arms against Russia, because he has always treated him with disdain in his claims to the title of Emperor, having uniformly refused him the courtesies due his station. Besides, Nicholas regards France as the natural enemy of Russia, by tradition and by inclination. But for the conduct of England on the contrary, he can only employ the term infamy.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The following is from the Centerville Times:

Under the ordinary head in to-day's paper will be found the death of Mr. Jacob Reese. On the day of his death Mr. Reese was engaged in seeding oats, and towards evening was startled by a voice, apparently at his elbow saying, "You may sow but shall not reap!" He looked around and seeing no one, continued his work of seeding, attributing it, as he afterwards stated, to his imagination. At every step, however, the warning was repeated, and at last, unable to bear it, he proceeded home to his wife. He was persuaded by her that it was only imagination, and finding that he had no fever, and did not complain of any unusual indisposition, she induced him to return to the field. There, however, the same solemn warning voice attended him at every step. "You may sow but shall not reap!" and in a state of extreme agitation, he again ceased work and went home. He took an early supper, was shortly after attacked with a swelling in the throat, and before sunrise next morning was a corpse.

LETTER FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

An American gentleman, who is now on a visit to St. Petersburg, writes a letter to the editor of the New Bedford Mercury, from which we take the following:

"The fortifications at Cronstadt are very strong, and Napier will have a warm reception. English boasting produces considerable merit here. They say that Napier, in a speech made before leaving London, concluded by saying that he would lunch at Cronstadt and dine at St. Petersburg upon the same day. I am told that the Grand Duke Constantine, while examining the fortifications a few days since, after expressing his approbation and complimenting the engineers upon their skill, remarked that he was now ready to lunch Admiral Napier, but he thought the repast at Cronstadt would be such as to take away his appetite for dinner at St. Petersburg. The war is very popular with all classes here, and the stories which you hear of revolutions here and of imperial extortions are all utterly false. The English papers fabricate all sorts of reports, to which no credit is to be given. The Russians of St. Petersburg call the English barbarians. They say: 'If the English feel bound to protect Turkey, why do they not go to Constantinople? Why do they come upon our Finland coast to kill innocent people, burn little villages, destroy private property, and take away small vessels belonging to poor peasants? And this they do where no troops are quartered, and where there cannot be the least resistance. These are the acts of barbarians.' There is some truth in these remarks. To see little villages, unprotected and unoffending, totally destroyed with many of their inhabitants, for the pretended protection of Turkey, suggest only cowardice to the American mind. Why do the allies send so large a fleet to the Baltic to be employed in destroying small towns? Why not try their hand at Ravel, Rig, Hlesoufort or Cronstadt? We begin to think here that Napier does not care to come within range of the Russian guns, for, though he is now in sight, many think that it will be mere rashness to engage his ships with the batteries of Cronstadt.

INDIAN AND YANKEE.—The water at Mackinaw is very clear and very cold, so cold as to be almost unendurable. A gentleman lately amused himself by throwing a small gold coin in twenty feet of water, and giving it to any Indian who would bring it up. Down they plunged but after descending ten or twelve feet, they came up so chilled, that after several attempts they gave it up. A Yankee standing by observed that "if he would give it to him for getting it, he'd swim it up quicker than lightning," to which he consented; when Jonathan, instead of plunging in as was expected, quietly took up a setting pole and dipping the end in a tar-barrel, reached it down to the coin and brought it up, and slipping it into his pocket, walked off, to the amazement of the Indian divers, and the no small chagrin of the donor.

SALMON BREEDING.—Everything in relation to the salmon breeding ponds in the Tay has turned out well. The overseer has not observed above 50 dead since they left the ova. The fish are now from an inch to two inches long; the larger have the par marks well developed, and are very active. Within these few days past the keeper has begun to feed them, by sprinkling liver dried and pounded into dust on the surface of the water, which they appear to devour greedily. From the few deaths that have taken place since the beginning of the experiment, both in the ova and fry, it is calculated there cannot be less than 300,000 young fish in the pond and boxes.

Dr. Cartwright, a distinguished physician of New Orleans, has written a paper, in which he undertakes to prove that Cholera will become a disease incident to the United States, as it has been from time immemorial on the Grand

Life is half spent before we know its rise and value.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8, 1854.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

Historical Sketches and Statistics of Alabama.—M. P. Blue, Esq. one of the Editors of the Advertiser and Gazette, Montgomery, has in course of preparation, a work of the above title, designed to embrace every thing of local and general interest in our State. The history of the different Counties, their settlement and progress, and whatever is connected with their wealth and resources. The object will be to collect and arrange in a methodical form, the important facts in the growth of Alabama since 1820, and show her advancement in Property, Agriculture, Manufactures, Internal Improvements, Education, &c. Sketches of the prominent men in Alabama; will also be given.

The plan of the work is a good one, and we presume there is no one in the State better able or possessing greater facilities for carrying it out than Mr. Blue. In pursuance of his design, for the purpose of collecting full, explicit and accurate information, he has issued blank circulars, with appropriate heads, suggestive of the kind of information sought: such as "Peculiar local diseases, and causes, remarkable cases of longevity, and remarkable visitations of pestilence or epidemic, if any." "Sketches of early settlers, and remarkable facts of enterprises." "Educational Facilities," embracing name, location and present condition of principal schools, and names of individuals peculiarly identified with them." "Timber—mountains, course, extent, peculiarities, advantages, peculiar animals, &c." "Minerals, mineral springs, properties and location." "Antiquities and traditions in relation to them." "Eminent men, and incidents in the history of individuals." "Sects, history of churches, statistics of each denomination, and short sketches of earliest preachers." "Manufactories, name and location and capital—prominent enterprising men—water or steam power." "Face of the country—nature of soil—productions—value of land—markets for production." "Roads, bridges and ferries—location, name, &c." "Rivers and water courses, creeks, ponds, &c., any peculiarities." "Character of inhabitants, prevailing occupation, and any thing in which they excel."

It will be seen from these extracts that the work will be a very interesting one: containing sufficient incident to relieve the tedium of history, and of statistical facts to make it exceedingly useful and valuable for reference to persons at home and abroad.

We have received a copy of the circular from Mr. Blue, and design to furnish all the reliable information in our possession respecting this County: and in order that we may be enabled to give a creditable representation of its history, settlement, climate, soil, mines, manufactures, educational facilities, advantages, natural curiosities, &c., we respectfully solicit the aid of our friends in all parts of the County. Let none withhold interesting facts or information from us; we will take upon ourselves the responsibility for the manner in which it is sent to Montgomery. And whatever assistance they may be kind enough to afford us in this way, we hope will be rendered in the next three or four weeks.

AN HOUR AT THE LEAD MINES.—On Tuesday evening last, we visited for the first time the lead mine of Col. Paris, six miles west of this place. We found on arriving at the ground some six or eight hands engaged in digging, removing the rock, and making preparations to blast the rock in which the lead appears to be embedded. These hands had been thus engaged for several days, and had excavated a place from 4 to 6 feet deep and some 15 or 20 feet across. A quantity of rock had been thrown out, and besides, on one side of the pit a large quantity of lead ore, judged by those more competent than ourselves, to be from eight to ten tons. This ore appeared to be almost pure, with some diffusion of the lead-bearing rock. The rock seemed to crop out in places in the field, and it appeared as though it would be an easy matter to find lead by digging a few feet at almost any point, in almost inexhaustible quantities.

During our short visit, we made the acquaintance of Col. Paris, who owns an interest of one half in this mine, and also that of Mr. Moss, the Superintendent of the mining operations, who politely gave us all the information supposed to be interesting. We heartily wish that abundant success may crown the efforts of the owners of this mine, and all others who endeavor to develop the resources of our country.

We were informed by an experienced miner, who accompanied us on this visit, that there are abundant indications of lead for miles in width and up and down this valley.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Intelligence has reached here from reliable sources, positively that the insurrection in Spain is spreading in all directions, and that the Government is seriously apprehensive of the consequences.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Washington, July 29.

The Senate determined to-day not to go into executive session on the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, on account of the pressing nature of the legislative business. It was remarked by many, that if any business had to be laid over, it should be the executive and not the legislative business. The Senate may remain a few days in session on executive business, after the 4th, if the President should wish it; but the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty may perhaps be taken up on Monday, and ratified at once. The object in hastening it is to afford time for the House to pass a bill to carry the treaty into effect, by removing the duties now charged upon a long list of articles imported from the British provinces.

The House may not be found united on that question at all. The coal, lumber and grain-growing interests are opposed to the treaty.

The Army Reform and Pay Bill has passed the House without the Senate provision for the increase of the pay of the commissioned officers.

The rank and file are to have eleven and twelve, instead of seven and eight dollars a month, and are also to have some chance of promotion.

The Senate called, to-day, on motion of Mr. Pearce, for information on the subject of the demolition of Graytown by the U. S. ship Cyane, Capt. Hollins. The general opinion is that Capt. Hollins would not have taken such a step without instructions of the most stringent kind, and that, on the part of this Government, the act was impolitic and unnecessary, even if warranted by national law. There can be no doubt that the innocent parties who lost their property by the act will be entitled to remuneration from this Government. England and France will of course make reclamation in behalf of their subjects. The United States Treasury may be mulcted in the sum of half a million dollars by this prank. Graytown was not, as some now represent, a den of pirates. They have been orderly and quiet, and were on the best terms with the Transit Company, since Mr. White moved the Company's Depot back to their town. Mr. White, the Company's Agent, was there this Spring, and settled everything satisfactorily. The arrest of Mr. Borland for a forcible rescue of a murderer, was the only cause of the demolition of the town. None other will be pretended by the administration. The question is whether he had any better right to interfere in behalf of Smith, than Mr. Crampton would have in behalf of any of the British subjects who violate our laws.

From the N. Y. Courier, July 28.

Later from Europe.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, Saturday, forenoon, the 15th, arrived at eight o'clock yesterday morning, bringing three days' later intelligence.

The Liverpool and London Markets were dull.

The political news continues important. It is now passed doubt that the Russian troops have received counter-orders and do not quit Wallachia; and that the Austrians have for the moment entirely relinquished the idea of a peaceful occupation of the Principality. The French army of the North, is embarking in English ships-of-war at Calais and Boulogne. There has been severe fighting on the Danube. The Spanish insurgents maintain themselves, and may carry on a protracted guerrilla war. This war is important.

The Paris Presse states that on the 7th July, the Turks took Moku and Olenska Islands; and the 8th, Omar Pasha, with 40,000 men, surrounded the Russians and took Giurgevo. The Russians cut their way through with the loss of 900 hors de combat. General Churakoff was advancing, at last accounts, with 30,000 men by forced marches towards Giurgevo. Fifteen thousand Anglo-Turks being at Rutchuk it is thought the Turks will risk a pitched battle. The Turks have also crossed in the face of the Russians at Oltenitz. Details are wanting, but one hundred and fifty wagons with wounded, have already arrived at Bucharest. Among the wounded are 80 officers. A despatch from Belgrade calls the Island Kamadan-Seymonoff, and says that the battle lasted nearly twelve hours. In evacuating Giurgevo the Russians burned some of their ships.

There is no longer any doubt that the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Wallachia, is suspended. In Moldavia the Russians are fortifying all the passes, and have destroyed the bridges and by damming up the rivers have rendered the roads impassable. Since Wednesday June 28th, they have completely closed the Transylvanian frontier. All indications seem to testify that Bucharest will be defended.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Later from Europe.

Boston, July 31.—The British screw steamship Alps, Capt. Wickham, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, which port she left on the 19th inst.

Corro.—Since the departure of the Africa on the 15th inst. Cotton in Liverpool experienced no change. The sales on the 18th inst. comprised 6000 bales.

Breadstuffs had declined.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—A report is current to the effect that Prince Paskiewitch is dead.

The Russians were advancing towards the Danube. The Allies and Turks were preparing to cross into Wallachia. The French troops were at Rutchuk, and a decisive battle was soon expected.

The attitude of Austria remained doubtful.

The U. S. mail steam ship Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th instant from New York.

Omar Pasha, with 17,000 men, had established his headquarters at Giurgevo. The Russians were at Frateschi, and had a force consisting of 60,000 men, which was continually being reinforced from Moldavia. The Allies, with 60,000 men, were proceeding to assist Omar Pasha, and a pitched battle was daily expected. The English troops were midway between Schumla and Rutchuk, where the French had already arrived.

Mehemet Pasha had defeated the Russians at Cherravada, in the Dobrudzha, and captured the place.

Islam Pasha had defeated General Propoff on the 9th inst.

The Russians likewise, sustained a severe defeat at Frateschi.

It was rumored that the Russian General Aurep, commanding in Lesser Wallachia, had committed suicide.

Three hundred persons were arrested in St. Petersburg on suspicion of intending an outbreak, and on denying the charge, were told that their political opinions required that they should be imprisoned.

The revolution in Spain was spreading. The garrison at Barcelona had declared against the government.

New York, July 30.—Information has reached this city of the death in Minnesota, from cholera, of Ex-President Fillmore's brother.

Baltimore, July 30.—There were 175 deaths in Boston last week, from cholera, and there remained 125 cases, in the State Prison. There were 1140 deaths in New York last week, including 240 from cholera. In Philadelphia, there were 500 deaths, including 90 from cholera.

Texas.

The Chas. Morgan arrived at New Orleans, Wednesday, from Indianola and Galveston. The Picayune is sorry to see in looking over Texas papers that murders and robberies have been even more than usually numerous in Texas since our last advices. We forbear to fill our columns with the repulsive details. The Western Texan has an article of more than a column in reply to the remark that the great amount of crime in Texas is "the fault of the juries of the country, arising from a sickly sentimentality that whimpers over the cruelty of putting to death a culprit, who, according to all laws, human and divine, has forfeited his life—a monster unfit to associate with his fellow-men."

Among the arrivals by the steamship Chas. Morgan, at Galveston, on the 17th, were the Hon. T. Butler King and R. J. Walker. These gentlemen left for Austin last evening, to close a contract for building the railroad from Red River to El Paso, and make the required deposit of \$3000,000, as a forfeiture to the State in case of failure to comply with the terms of the law.

The Texas papers speak of the remarkably promising condition of the crops in all parts of the State.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Col. Lumsden, of the New Orleans Picayune, recently passed over this road, and in a letter to his paper he gives an account of the Baltimore and Ohio road was originated twenty-seven years ago, when the internal improvements were not what they are now, and the company was the first chartered and fully organized railroad company in the United States for an extended line of road.

The route of this road—three hundred and eighty miles—lies literally around, through over, and under immense mountains, and the entire capital so far expended in its construction and equipment is \$22,000,000. Besides this immense sum, the city of Baltimore has just loaned the company, as you know, \$5,000,000 more, with which they will make a double track of two hundred and fifty miles. Here is enterprise for you! Here is public spirit worthy the example of New Orleans!

"I have been hastily reading a brief but highly interesting history of this vast work, and find it there well said, that had the enterprising men who originated it imagined it would have cost anything approaching this vast amount, it can scarcely be supposed that they would have commenced it at all."

"When, in 1827, the citizens of Baltimore resolved to apply to the Legislature of Maryland, for a charter to build the Road, its originators calculated the highest estimate of cost of construction at \$5,000,000, the distance to the Ohio River 260 miles—nearly one hundred miles short in this item—annual income from tolls, \$750,000, and the time to pass from Baltimore to Ohio, sixty-two hours and a half."

"To see how vastly wide of the mark they reckoned, look at the actual cost of construction, which as I have said is \$22,000,000; the distance is three hundred and eighty miles; the income from tolls this year will be nearly \$4,000,000; whilst the time between the extreme points of the road, as printed in the schedules, is from seventeen to twenty hours."

"Learn what has not been published, that the available rolling stock of the road is about as follows: 206 locomotives, 130 passenger cars, eight wheeled, 1,200

coal cars, and 2,200 freight cars, eight wheeled, for general merchandise. With this equipment, the largest, doubtless, of any road in the Union, the Company can take from the Ohio River into Baltimore, 1200 tons of freight daily, besides the increasing way trade, and 1000 tons of coal from Cumberland, and other coal depots. These are facts that the people of New Orleans ought to consider. There is probably no road in the country that can boast of more able and accomplished officers in every branch of its service, than the Baltimore and Ohio. The press

Wm. G.

Snake charming. We have occasionally read accounts of persons having been fastened or spell-bound by snakes, but never knew of an instance occurring in our vicinity, until a day or two since, and one that we know to be a fact. A man by the name of O'Mara had a small child, a little girl about thirteen years of age, who came to her death through the influence of a snake, one day last week, under the following circumstances: O'Mara resides on Copas Creek, in Franklin county, and but a short distance from the Pacific Railroad Depot. Some 9 months ago, early last fall, his family noticed the little girl to be pining away, and becoming very weak and pale, although she had been very fleshy and hearty, and apparently without any cause or complaint of sickness.

By the time winter had fairly set in, she had wasted away to a mere skeleton, but as soon as the weather became cold, she again to revive. She never complained of being unwell, and in reply to all their inquiries in regard to her health, she invariably said she felt very well, only a little weak. As soon as spring arrived, she could not be prevailed upon to eat any victuals in her father's house, but would take a piece of bread and butter, or a piece of meat, and go to the edge of the creek to eat it. The family noticed her regularly, always going precisely to the same place, and invariably complaining of being hungry after her return, when if given victuals would again return to the creek, as they thought, to eat.

Finally, some of the neighbors having heard of the circumstances of the child's extraordinary conduct, and also of her wasted appearance, suggested to her father to watch her movements, which he did last Friday. The child had been sitting on the bank of the creek nearly all the forenoon, until near dinner time, when she got up and went to her father's house, asked for a piece of bread and butter, and again returned to the same place she had been. Her father kept behind her without making any noise. As soon as the child was seated, the father saw a huge black snake slowly raise its head into her lap, and receive the bread and butter from her hand; and when she would attempt to take a bite of the bread, the snake would commence hissing and become apparently very angry, when the child, trembling like a leaf, would promptly return the bread to the monster. The father was completely paralyzed, not being able to move hand or foot—entertaining, as most Irish persons do, a great dread for snakes, he felt alarmed for the safety of the child, not knowing the nature of the snake, or the extent of the influence on his child.

His blood became almost clogged in his veins, and he groaned in perfect agony, which caused the snake to become alarmed, and glide away to the creek. The child then immediately sprang to her feet, and ran home, apparently much frightened. Her father followed her, but she refused to answer any questions, and he then resolved to detain the child at home, but he was advised to permit her to go again to the creek, and to follow her and kill the snake. Next morning she took a piece of bread again and went out to the creek; her father followed her with his gun in his hand, and as soon as the snake made his appearance, shot him through the head. The child swooned; the snake squirmed and worked himself around awhile, and then died; the child, in the meantime, recovered from her swoon, but was immediately seized with spasms, acting in a manner resembling the writhing of the snake, and finally died at the same moment the snake did, apparently in the greatest agony.

This horrible, and at the same time melancholy occurrence is the first we have heard of for a long time, and in fact, the first we ever knew of, where we could possibly vouch for its truthful correctness. We know that there are persons who doubt the reality of snake fascination, but if they entertain any doubts on the subject hereafter, the relatives of this unfortunate little girl can be found ready and willing to corroborate our statement. This should serve as a warning to parents who reside in the country, to be more careful in watching their children.

We had almost forgotten to mention that it was a black snake, (generally supposed to be harmless, that is, not poisonous,) seven feet six inches in length, that fascinated the little girl.

Senator Douglas' handsome house in the neighborhood of the Capitol was struck by lightning in a half dozen places last week. The fluid tore the plaster from several of the rooms, nine of which it entered, broke sundry windows, and did a good deal of mischief. Mr. Douglas, with good humor, says he has been burnt in effigy, hung in effigy, denounced by the clergy, and he adds, "I wasn't at home." And so he thinks that, surviving all this, Providence is on his side.

PAPER FROM THE PLANTAIN.—We see it stated, on the authority of the *Demerara Royal Gazette*, that paper of a good quality has been successfully manufactured in that region from the plantain, whose spontaneous growth in almost every country renders it a cheap substitute for the article at present used.

THE SNAKE CHARMING.

The St. Louis Herald of the 12th, says: We have occasionally read accounts of persons having been fastened or spell-bound by snakes, but never knew of an instance occurring in our vicinity, until a day or two since, and one that we know to be a fact. A man by the name of O'Mara had a small child, a little girl about thirteen years of age, who came to her death through the influence of a snake, one day last week, under the following circumstances: O'Mara resides on Copas Creek, in Franklin county, and but a short distance from the Pacific Railroad Depot. Some 9 months ago, early last fall, his family noticed the little girl to be pining away, and becoming very weak and pale, although she had been very fleshy and hearty, and apparently without any cause or complaint of sickness.

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SUB-TERRANEAN RIVERS IN FLORIDA.

A writer in the Floridian and Journal says the upper stratum of Florida, rests on one vast network of irregular arches of stupendous magnitude, through which innumerable rivers, creeks, and mineral flows, in silent darkness, perpetually flow. Wakulla, Ocala, Wacahatchee, Homosassa, Chassouitaska, Wicklawatch, and Silver Spring are the principal rivers. The creeks of this denomination are too numerous to mention; most of them afford fine mill-sites.

They are, too, partly or wholly navigable for the smaller class of steam and sails vessels; throughout the entire distance of their superterraneous courses, those that are not, can be made so, with comparatively small trouble and little expense.

In view of the gloomy prospect of having rail roads or plank roads to any great extent in Florida during this generation, the writer thinks it wise to clear out these subterraneous passages, connecting them by canal-cuttings with the open or navigable parts of the rivers. They are numerous, and can be made efficient for the smaller class of steam and sails vessels; throughout the entire distance of their superterraneous courses, those that are not, can be made so, with comparatively small trouble and little expense.

MINERAL SPRINGS OF FLORIDA.

The same writer says the number of Mineral and Thermal springs is near two thousand. Their principal ingredients are the sulphates of lime, magnesia and soda; oxide of iron and some iodine. Their volatile ingredients consist of superheated hydrogen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen gases. These gases soon evaporate if the water be exposed in an open vessel to the atmosphere; its taste then becomes insipid, in some instances either magnesian or acid. The mineral springs invariably emerge from the bottoms and margins of bays, rivers, and water courses. At highwater mark, on the noble bay of Old Tampa, many chalybeate springs bubble up through the white sand. Many hundreds of sulphur springs gush up through the bottom and on the margin of the Suwanee river. Those thermal springs which have as yet acquired the greatest celebrity for curative qualities, are those at Newport, Suwanee, & Orange Creek.

Of all the thermal springs in Florida, none surpasses in their salutary virtues that at Fort Brook, on the Ocklawaha river. This valuable medicinal caldron, this Bethesda boiling pool, like every other earthly good, is attended with its concomitant evil. It spouts up in, and is surrounded by a wet, spongy swamp. The ebullitions of the waters of this thermal spring are so violent as to eject very small brilliant pebbles.

If Florida be so thickly embedded with mineral ores, will it not clash with the theory of Professor Agassiz, who says that Florida was built by the coral worm and other marine animals? And that it took them upwards of one hundred thousand years to accomplish it? It will require a good deal of subtle metaphysical reasoning to make a faithful Bibliast acquiesce in this doctrine, or convince other philosophers that nitre, sulphur, arsenic, carbon, iron, and multitudinous volcanic substances are congenial to the tastes and labors of these minute marine Architects.

Savannah Journal.

STUPENDOUS FRAUDS.—The Schnyer fraud will prove to be the largest swindle ever perpetrated upon the stock exchanges of any country. The noted fraud of Faintlery on the Bank of England, from the years 1815 to 1823, for which he suffered death, was about \$360,000 sterling, about \$2800,000. The over issue stock of the Bank of Kentucky, by Lewis, Cashier at Philadelphia, amounted to about \$480,000.

Boston Transcript.—It is claimed that gold has been discovered in Richland County, Ohio. A gentleman from the gold district showed the editor of the Sandusky Register some specimens of the shining ore, lately taken out of the gulches near Bellville, which, it is said, to have every appearance of being pure gold, and it is so pronounced by scientific persons who have examined it. The quantities taken out are small—\$5 worth having been taken by two persons in one day.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, are superior Remedies for Bad Legs and all kinds of Wounds. The surprising sale of these invaluable medicines throughout the Union, is the most convincing proof of their efficacy in curing bad legs, old wounds, and scrofulous sores. Thousands of people who have suffered from these dreadful maladies, have been cured by their use, after every other remedy had failed; and it is a fact beyond all doubt, that there is no case, however obstinate or bad, that may not be shortly cured by these wonderful medicines, therefore the afflicted should immediately try Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the only infallible Remedies for the Cure of Eruptions and Blisters on the Skin.—John Younglove (aged 26) was a great victim through the follies of youth, to eruptions on the skin, being covered with these unsightly blotches, in fact, he was utterly unfitted by his appearance to enter into Society. This young man, eight weeks back, tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by the joint use of these remedies, his blood was so cooled and purified, that the whole of the blotches disappeared, and he now enjoys excellent health. These medicines will cure any disease of the skin, even of twenty years standing.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY
JACOB'S CORDIAL
FOR ALL
CHOLERA MORBUS
BILIOUS COLIC
CHOLERA INFANTUM
BOWEL DISEASES
ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.
The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.
1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea.
2d. It cures the worst form of Dysentery.
3d. It cures Cholera or Cholera Infantum.
4th. It relieves the severest Colic.
5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.
6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.
A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.
"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient and in my treatment, a valuable remedy in all the cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Bilious Colic, Cholera Infantum, &c. It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz: a sovereign remedy."
Wm. H. Underwood, Formerly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.
"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to anything else ever tried by me."
A. A. Goulding, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.
"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend it to all the cases for which it is compounded."
"This efficient remedy in traveling into Georgia, I have found it to be a most valuable one, and gaining commendation wherever used." Georgia "Jeffersonian," May 19th, 1854.
For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.
For Sale by:
J. B. Hays & Co. White Plains, Carter & Gunnel, Boiling Spring; Williams & Smart, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dancy, P. M. Deane & Edwards, Asheville; W. C. Deane, Greensport; Wm. H. Underwood, Niles & Co., Jackson; Springfield, D. R. Carr, Center, W. E. Eury & Co., Gadsden; J. S. Ewing, Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lane & Harris, Cedar Bluff; Porter & Bate, Gainesville; J. R. and J. M. Hoge, Lebanon; J. S. and J. D. Bernard, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Rawlinsville.
GENERAL DEPOTS—Hayland, Herral & Risley, N. Y., J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
NO. 50 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.
J. C. HAYLAND, H. W. RISLEY,
JAMES HARRAL, WM. K. KITCHEN.
HAYLAND, HARRAL & CO.,
NO. 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL,
W. K. KITCHEN.
HAYLAND, RISLEY & CO.,
NO. 274 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.
HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER.
April 11, '54.—1y.
HUDSON & STOKES
are just receiving a fresh supply of desirable
SUMMER GOODS,
Consisting of a fine Stock of Dry Goods
Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots, shoes,
Hats and Bonnets, Iron nails Carriage
Trimmings and Groceries, all of which will
be sold low. June 19, 1854.
J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made
CLOTHING
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall
and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-
ING. Gentlemen can find at this es-
tablishment every article necessary for
their wardrobe. Having paid strict at-
tention to the purchase and manufacture
of their goods, they can offer them at
THE LOWEST PRICES.
Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine
Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-
pender, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Shirt Collars, Stocks, xerimo and Silk
Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.
With their weekly receipt of all the
new styles of Goods from New York,
they can offer their customers advan-
tages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—
Before purchasing elsewhere, call and
examine.
April 11, 1854.—1y.
BACON
FOR SALE.
Apply at the Tin Shop to
June 27 '54. JOEL H. FARMER.
Augusta French Burr Mill
stone Manufactory.
The sub-
scriber, thank-
ful for the kind
patronage hereto-
fore extended
to the late
firm of Schi-
mer & Wig-
and, would respectfully inform his
friends and the public, that he con-
tinues to execute orders for his well
known Warranted French BURR
MILL STONES, of every desir-
able size, at the lowest price and
shortest notice. He also furnishes
ESCAPES & COLOGNE STONES,
SMUT MACHINES, of various patterns
BOLTING CLOTHS, of the best brand,
CEMENT, for Mill use.
Also, for Planters, small GAIST
MILLS to attach to Gin gears.
All orders promptly attended to
WM. J. HENDRICK is my au-
thorized agent in East Alabama.
All orders addressed to him post
paid, at Silver Run, Talladega co.
Ala. will receive prompt attention.
WM. B. SCHIRMER,
Surviving partner of
Schirmer & Wigand.
Sep. 18, 1853.—1y.
Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the
estate of L. B. Rhodes, deceased, having been
granted to the undersigned, on the
4th day of July, 1854, by the Pro-
bate Court of Benton County, no-
tice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against said estate to
present them legally authenticated,
within the time prescribed by law,
or they will be barred. And all
persons indebted to said estate are
requested to make payment.
J. V. RHODES, Adm'r.
July 11, 1854.

PIANO FORTÉ.
Music Ware Room.
ROMB.
The subscriber is now receiving
a good selection of PIANO FORTES,
all fresh and new direct from the
manufacturers. They are of the
latest styles and patterns, and are
unsurpassed in point of quickness
and brilliancy of tone, style and finish
of workmanship.
Among our assortment may be
found Pianos with the much ad-
mired ROMB Attachment, and also
NEW SCALE PIANO FORTES,
which is supposed by some, to ren-
der the tone of the Piano perfect,
and quite equal to the Grand Pi-
ano. All that weak of our friends
is to examine our instruments and
prices before purchasing elsewhere;
for in every case, where persons
have done this, we have sold them
Pianos. We give a written guar-
anty upon every one we sell to this
effect: "If within 12 months
using, any defect is found which
cannot be remedied, we take it back
and give a new one in its place,"
which must be a matter of great
consideration with every man who
has one to buy.
**SECOND HAND PIA-
NOS** taken in exchange for new
ones, and their full value allowed.
WM. JOHNSON.
Rome, Broad st. March 14, 1854.

CARRIAGE
REPOSITORY,
ROME, GEORGIA.
JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co.
ARE now receiving a very large
and well selected stock of
CARRIAGES and BUGGIES,
which, for style, beauty and dura-
bility, cannot be surpassed, either
North or South, in any market;
consisting of COACHES, or close
Carriages, of all descriptions; Rock-
aways, of every style and size; and
SIDE-SEAT BUGGIES with pole
and shafts; CONCORD BUG-
GIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all
kinds and prices, with roll-up, and
shifting tops; NO TOP BUG-
GIES, great variety of styles and
fashions; HACK WAGONS, for
large families and Livery Stables;
FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes
and finest and best quality—two,
four and six horse PLANTA-
TION WAGONS, with
IRON AXLES.
Any style of Carriages or Bug-
gies will be specially ordered, when
desired, from the best Manufactur-
ers in Newark or New Haven.
We invite all who come to Rome
to call and examine our STOCK.
Work Warranted.
Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854.—3m.
COTTON GINS.
THE undersigned would respect-
fully announce to the Cotton
Planters of Talladega, and the sur-
rounding country, that they have
recently purchased in co-partner-
ship with Mr. SAMUEL HESTER,
the Water Power and Mills, form-
erly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve
miles North East of Talladega, on
Choccolocco creek, where they have
Water Power equal to any in the
south, on which they have erected
a large and capacious Building, and
procured all the machinery that can
be profitably used in manufactur-
ing Cotton Gins in the most com-
plete and expeditious manner.—
They pledge themselves to use the
best material that can be purchas-
ed, and WARRANT their work in
every respect. We will keep Gins
on hand at all times and fill orders
promptly.
All repairing done in good style
and at moderate prices. One of
our Firm resides two miles North
of Talladega, where he will attend
on all public occasions to transact
any business in their line.
We solicit patronage.
Address J. L. & W. C. ORR.
Talladega, Ala.
February 7th, 1854. tf.
Partnership Notice.
JOHN H. CRAW-
FORD & JAMES G.
DAILEY inform the
public that they have formed a co-
partnership in the
CABINET MAKING
BUSINESS,
And have employed several jour-
neymen, and are now prepared to
do all manner of work in their
line, at the shortest notice and in
the latest and most fashionable
style.
Mr. Crawford returns thanks to
his old friends and customers for
the liberal patronage he has hereto-
fore received, and solicits a con-
tinuance of the same to the firm of
CRAWFORD & DAILEY.
April 4, 1854.—tf.
780 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.
IN Choccolocco Valley, 10 miles
South of Jacksonville, and 3
miles from White Plains, one of
the best places in Benton County,
200 acres of Rich Bottom Land,
good buildings of all descriptions,
and the best orchard in the State,
plenty of timber for all purposes,
and the best water to be found any-
where, a great bargain will be given
and liberal credit.
J. L. WRIGHT.

Whalley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.
BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all busi-
ness confided to him in the courts
of Benton and the adjacent counties.
Office, north-east corner of the Court
House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 18, 1853.—1y.
W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Law Notice.
T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS,
Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chan-
cery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1852.
HUGH MONTGOMERY,
**ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLI-
CITOR IN CHANCERY.**
HAVING located in Oxford, Ben-
ton County, Ala. will give
prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1853.—1y.
MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in copartnership in
the several Courts of Benton
county.
OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.—
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jack-
sonville, and can be consulted at
all times on the business of the
firm.—He will also attend the Cir-
cuit Courts of DeKalb and of the
Counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1854.—1y.
JOHN L. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN,
THOMASON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALA.
WILL pay strict attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to their care in the
counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby,
Milledge, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of
the State.
Jan. 10, '54.
IRON WORKS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS will
exchange Iron & Castings for
good Merchantable Flour, deliver-
ed at their establishment, at Polk
ville, Benton county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.
Americas, DeLaines, & Co.
papas, &c. of the latest style for dress-
es.
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.
BONNETS.
LATEST STYLE of white and colored
Satin Bonnets. For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.
MOUNT PLEASANT
Male and Female Academy
WILL be opened for the recep-
tion of students on the first
Monday in March, 1854, under
the superintendence of R. G. RA-
GAN, an experienced Teacher, who
has been engaged in teaching for
several years. This Academy is
situated in a very healthy portion
of Benton County, Ala. on the
head waters of Eastaboga. Board
and tuition at reduced prices.
March 7, 1854.—tf.
REMOVAL.
WEIR'S HOTEL has
been removed to the ex-
tensive and commodious
building on the west side of the
Public Square, in Jacksonville,
where every facility is afforded,
and no pains or expense will be
spared for the comfort and accom-
modation of regular boarders and
transient customers. Sep. 13 '53.

MONEY MONEY
AGAIN we notify all persons in-
debted to us to come forward
and make immediate settlements as
longer indulgence cannot be given.
Those persons who fail to regard
this notice will in a short time find
their notes and accounts in the
hands of an officer for collection.
JOEL ADLER, & Co.
April 25, 1854. tf.
ELECTION NOTICE.
THERE will be an election for Major
of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt.
Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said
Battalion, on the 17th day of June next.
A. BROWN, Shff.
May 30, 1854.
3000 POUNDS of Alabama
Bacon for sale at Mount
Polk—Low for Cash—by
June 20. D. M. WALKER.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
TAKEN up and posted before
Hugh Montgomery, by J.
W. Maddox, a certain stray
sorrel mare mule about two years old,
thirteen hands high with a star in her
face, appraised to seventy-two dollars.
This June 24, A. D. 1854.
J. WOODS, Judge of
Probate.
Sugar & Coffee.
For Sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

ROBERT H. WYNNE,
TATTOO.
Respectfully informs the citizens
of Jacksonville, and vicinity,
that he has removed his shop to the
east side of Main street, a few doors
north of the Republican Printing
Office. He deems it unnecessary
at present to say more than that
he is prepared to execute promptly
all work in his line, in the most
durable, neat and fashionable style.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes
to merit, and respectfully solicits a
continuance of the patronage of his
old friends and customers.
Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.
BUILDING
HARDWARE,
AND
TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.
THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
KIND IN THE U. S.
WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO.,
No. 287 Market St. above 7th,
PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturers' Depot for Locks
of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat.
Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium
Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns;
Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most
complete assortment of all the modern
patterns in this line. Builders and dealers
are invited to call and examine our
stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if
desired.
**HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VEN-
TILATORS.**
At Factory Prices
Persons at a distance who wish to or-
der Goods, and desire an estimate or
particular description, they can write to
McCLURE & BRO., and all information
as to Goods and Prices will be given
by return of mail.
All orders put up under the immediate
supervision of the firm.
CALL AND SEE US.
March 7, 1854.—6m.

GREAT BARGAINS.
12,000 Acres of Land lying
in the counties of Ben-
ton and Cherokee. Tracts of all
sizes and qualities to suit purchas-
ers. Most of the Lands lie near
the Alabama and Tennessee River
Rail Road, south of Jacksonville,
and a large quantity north of Jack-
sonville on the Jacksonville and
Rome Rail Road; all of which
lands can be purchased low for cash
or on time to punctual men.
J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.
Feb. 28, 1854.—1f.
Mexican Mustang Liniment.
HAVE you Rheumatism, Pains and
Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs?
Have you old sores which years of pain
have made you sick of life and wish to
die? Have you sore throat with aching
head and painful breath? Have you
Piles to torment all your daily walks, or
Corns you think incurable? Use THE
MUSTANG LINIMENT. It acts
like magic on them all, soothing their
misery, and making cripples all rejoice.
It also cures your horse of lameness, galls
or wounds, making the dumb beast to
rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.
For sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
April 18, 1854.
Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladega and Randolph.
ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.,
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.,
J. W. RAMSEY, Contra. Ala.
April 11, 1854.—1y.
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that
letters of Administration were
granted to the undersigned on the
14th day of June, 1854, by the
Probate Court of St. Clair county,
Ala., upon the estate of Joseph
Walker, late of said county, dec'd:
all persons having claims against
said estate are hereby notified to
present them, properly authenti-
cated, within the time allowed by
law, or they will be barred.
GREENVILLE JONES,
July 25, 1854. Adm'r.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
BEING situated almost equi-dis-
tant from the Macon and Western, West
ern and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road
Depots, this House will be found both a
convenient and comfortable abode for
Travelers, while sojourning at this point:
Mets will be served on the arrival of the
several Passenger Trains, and every at-
tention paid to the wants and comfort of
visitors.
JAMES LOYD,
June 1, 1852.—1y. Proprietor.
LAND AND MILLS
FOR SALE.
I now offer for sale, on accommo-
dating terms, my land, consisting
of 320 acres, lying six miles west of
Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry
road. The land is of good quality,
one hundred acres cleared, improv-
ed, and well watered. There is on
the tract a good Grist and Saw
Mill, and an abundance of valu-
able timber quite convenient to the
mill.
Any person who may wish to ob-
tain a bargain in a valuable place,
would do well to call soon and ex-
amine for themselves.
D. TREADWELL.
April 11, 1854.—6m.
GREAT SALE.
THE subscribers are now receiving di-
rect from manufacturers, both North
and South, the largest and best assort-
ment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Raz-
ors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—
Together with an elegant stock of
Suspenders, Purses,
Deads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and
Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.
Also,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors,
of every style and pattern, together with
a full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS
PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money
in the country, the subscribers are de-
termined to sell goods this season lower
than any house in Charleston or Augus-
ta.
Merchants from the country will please
call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,
AUGUSTA, GEO.
April 11, '54.—1y.
B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

PURE MEDICINES.
DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK.
HAVE just received a large
supply of pure and genuine
Medicines purchased from one
of the best Drug Houses in
New York. They intend for the fu-
ture to keep on hand and sell as cheap
as the Merchants, or any one else, a full
assortment of
FAMILY MEDICINES:
Viz: Castile Soap,
Rhubarb, Gum Myrrh,
Calomel, Gum Arabic,
Jalap, Gum Camphor,
Opium, Flour of Sulphur,
Quinine, Prepared Chalk,
Morphine, Sugar of Lead,
Castor Oil, Blue Mass,
Sweet Oil, Dover's Powder,
Epsom Salts, Spirit of Turpentine,
Calomel Magnesia, Spirit of Nitro,
Lump Magnesia, Oil of Cloves,
Senna Leaves, Refined Borax,
Tartar Emetic, Columbo,
Powd Ipecac, Gentian,
Sedilzid Powders, Peruvian Bark,
Soda Powders, Ground Elm Bark,
Cloves, Ground Flax Seed,
Ground Mustard, Strengthening Plas-
ticing Ointment, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Best Old Brandy and Old
Port Wine.
The following articles will be care-
fully prepared from the very best materi-
als by themselves, viz:
Laudanum, Syrup of Squills,
Paregoric, Syrup of Ipecac,
Cook's Pills, Syrup of Rhubarb,
A variety of Veget-
able Pills, Wine of Ipecac,
Simple Cereate, Antimonial Wine,
Live Syrup, &c. &c.
In addition to the above, they have a
general assortment of Chemicals, Salts,
Tinctures, Extracts, Roots, Leaves and
Herbs.
Grateful for the liberal patronage ex-
tended to them through several years,
DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK will tender their
services to the community in the prac-
tice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.
With the advantages of thorough
professional education, a large and well
selected Library, some fifteen years ex-
perience, and a complete supply of
Medicines, Instruments, Apparatus, &c.,
they flatter themselves they can satisfy
all who may require their services.
Jacksonville, Ala. July 12, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
B. R. TURNER & BROTHER.
ARE now prepared to execute
work in their line in the neat-
est most fashionable and durable
manner, and upon terms which
will make it to the interest of all
who favor them with their patron-
age. They will receive in a short
time from the north, a quantity of
leather and other materials of su-
perior quality; and they here pro-
nounce all the statements false,
which have been circulated, that
they use only home made materi-
als. Boots and Shoes of every
quality from the finest to the most
common will be made to suit cus-
tomers. Their shop is on the east
side of the public square, next
door to the Brick tavern recently
occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a
call and satisfy yourselves that
what we say is true. Dec 6, 1853.

NEW CABINET SHOP.
THE undersigned
has opened a shop
on the east side of the public square
in Jacksonville, Ala. where he is
prepared to have manufactured every
description of
FURNITURE
usually in demand in this section.—
He will keep employed none but
the best workmen, and warrant his
work to be executed in the most
neat substantial and fashionable
manner and of the best materials.
All kinds of Furniture will be kept
constantly on hand for sale, and
all work ordered, and every spe-
cies of repairing executed on the
shortest notice. New beginners in
house-keeping, and all others ne-
eding indispensable article of fur-
niture, are solicited to give him a
call and treat themselves to a hard-
some outfit, which he assures them
they can do at moderate prices.
JAMES P. STOKES,
Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.
WILL promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this
and adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.
PIANO FORTES.
THE subscriber would re-
spectfully call the at-
tention of their friends and the pub-
lic, to their assortment of Rose-
wood and Mahogany PIANO
FORTES, from the well known
factories of Bacon & Raven, A. B.
Gale & Co., and Dubois & Seelye,
New York, which are war-
ranted in every respect to be at least
fully equal to any instrument
manufactured in this country or
Europe.
The subscriber would also state
that the instruments now on hand
are of the latest patrons and fab-
ricators, and fresh from the manu-
facturers. For sale at very low
prices for cash or city acceptance at
GEORGE A. GATES & CO'S
Piano, Book and Music Depot,
Broad St., Augusta, Georgia.
April 11, '54.—1y.

Eye Sight Restored.
BY the use of BALL'S Eye Cure, the
sight may be preserved through-
out life, or it may be restored after
glasses have been worn many years. This won-
derful effect is produced in a month or
more, according to the age of the per-
son, without pain, by this Philosophically
constructed Instrument, by which
the corner of the Eye is gradually raised
to its original convexity, rendering
the use of spectacles unnecessary. Sent
free of postage by mail on the receipt
of \$5 00.
S. SWAN,
Sole Agent for Ala.
Montgomery, Jan. 24, 1854.—1y.
MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL attend to all business
confided to him in Benton,
Cherokee, and the adjoining coun-
ties.
April 4, 1854.
NOTICE.
Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist.
Tenders his services to the citi-
zens of Benton and Talladega
Counties and the public generally,
as a practicing Dentist. Resi-
dence Eastaboga, Benton County,
Ala. All females waited on at their
residence on shortest notice.
April 25 1854. tf.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Crockery China & Glass ware.
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 11, 1854.
VALUABLE PLANTATION
For Sale.
This subscriber, in conse-
quence of long continued bad
health, offers for sale his val-
uable farm, on Olatchy creek, 5
miles north west of Jacksonville, on
Adams Ferry road, consisting of
440 acres, 230 of which is fine cleared
bottom with 120 cleared, in all
some 200 acres under high state of
cultivation, with fine improvements
Dwelling, Gin house, screw, out
houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine
timbered land, with a good mill
seat half a mile from the dwelling,
a well of never failing water, and
creek running through the place
—will also sell if desired 2000 bu-
corn in the Fall, wheat, rye, oats,
barley, &c. with fine stock of cat-
tle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and
wagon, with many articles of house-
hold furniture and farming uten-
sils. Terms made accommodat-
ing.
J. C. BAIRD.
April 25, 1854.—tf.

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BY the use of BALL'S Eye Cure, the
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out life, or it may be restored after
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some 200 acres under high state of
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Dwelling, Gin house, screw, out
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seat half a mile from the dwelling,
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description of
FURNITURE
usually in demand in this section.—
He will keep employed none but
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eding indispensable article of fur-
niture, are solicited to give him a
call and treat themselves to a hard-
some outfit, which he assures them
they can do at moderate prices.
JAMES P. STOKES,
Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.
WILL promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this
and adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.
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THE subscriber would re-
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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL attend to all business
confided to him in Benton,
Cherokee, and the adjoining coun-
ties.
April 4, 1854.

Whole No. 928

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY
JACOB'S CORDIAL

FOR ALL
BOWEL DISEASES
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM.
ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.
The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera, Bilious Colic, Dysentery, and all the various diseases of the bowels, and restores the system to its normal state. It is a sovereign remedy for all the above diseases, and is a most valuable medicine for the family. It is a most valuable medicine for the family. It is a most valuable medicine for the family.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

HAYLAND, HARRAL & CO.,
NO. 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL,
N. K. KITCHEN.

HUDSON & STOKES
are just receiving a fresh supply of desirable

SUMMER GOODS.
Consisting of a fine stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots, shoes, Hats and Bonnets, Iron nails Carriage Trimmings and Groceries, all of which will be sold low. June 19, 1854.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made CLOTHING
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for their wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

BACON FOR SALE.
Apply at the Tin Shop to
June 27 '54. JOEL H. FARMER.

Augusta French Burr Mill
stone Manufacture.
The subscriber, thank
ful for the kind patronage
heretofore extended
to the late firm of Schi-
mer & Wigand, and would respectfully inform his
friends and the public, that he con-
tinues to execute orders for his well
known Warranted French BURR
MILL STONES, of every desir-
able size, at the lowest price and
shortest notice. He also furnishes
ESCOFFES & COLOGNE STONES,
SHUT MACHINES, of various patterns
BOLTING CLOTHS, of the best brand,
CEMENT, for Mill use.

Also, for Planters, small Grist
MILLS to attach to Gin gears.
All orders promptly attended to.
Wm. J. HENDRICK is my au-
thorized agent in East Alabama.
All orders addressed to him post
paid, at Silver Run, Talladega, Co.
Ala. will receive prompt attention.
Wm. B. SCHIRMER,
Surviving partner of
Schirmer & Wigand.
Sep. 13, 1853.—1y.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the
estate of L. B. Rhodes, deceased, having been
granted to the undersigned, on the
4th day of July, 1854, by the Pro-
bate Court of Benton County, no-
tice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against said estate to
present them legally authenticated,
within the time prescribed by law,
or they will be barred. And all
persons indebted to said estate are
requested to make payment.
J. V. RHODES, Adm'r.
July 11, 1854.

LETTERS of Administration on the
estate of L. B. Rhodes, deceased, having been
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requested to make payment.
J. V. RHODES, Adm'r.
July 11, 1854.

PIANO FORTÉ.
Music Ware Room.
ROME, GA.

The subscriber is now receiving
a good selection of PIANO FORTES,
all fresh and new direct from the
manufacturers. They are of the
latest styles and patterns, and are
unsurpassed in point of quickness
and elasticity of touch, volume and
brilliance of tone; style and finish
of workmanship.
Among our assortment may be
found Pianos with the much ad-
mired "Eolian" Attachment; and also
NEW SCALE PIANO FORTES;
which is supposed by some, to ren-
der the tone of the Piano perfect,
and quite equal to the Grand Pi-
ano. All that we ask of our friends
is to examine our instruments and
prices before purchasing elsewhere;
for, in every case, where persons
have done this, we have sold them
Pianos. We give a written guaran-
tee upon every one we sell to this
effect: "If within 12 months
using, any defect is found which
cannot be remedied, we take it back
and give a new one in its place,"
which must be a matter of great
consideration with every man who
has one to buy.
WM. JOHNSON.
Rome, Broad St. March 14, 1854.

CARRIAGE
REPOSITORY,
ROME, GEORGIA.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co.
ARE now receiving a very large
and well selected stock of
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
which, for style, beauty and dura-
bility, cannot be surpassed, either
North or South, in any market;
consisting of COACHES, or close
Carriages, of every style and size;
SIDE-SEAT BUGGIES with pole
and shafts; CONCORD BUG-
GIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all
kinds and prices, with roll-up, and
shifting tops; NO TOP BUG-
GIES, great variety of styles and
fashions; HACK WAGONS, for
large families and Livery Stables;
FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes
and finest and best quality—two,
four and six horse PLANTA-
TION WAGONS, with
IRON AXLES.
Any style of Carriages or Bug-
gies will be specially ordered, when
desired, from the best Manufactur-
ers in Newark or New Haven.
We invite all who come to Rome
to call and examine our STOCK.
Work Warranted.
Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854—3m.

COTTON GINS.

THE undersigned would respect-
fully announce to the Cotton
Planters of Talladega, and the sur-
rounding country, that they have
recently purchased in co-partner-
ship with Mr. SAMUEL HENDER,
the Water Power and Mills, twelve
miles North East of Talladega, on
Choccolocco creek, where they have
Water Power equal to any in the
south, on which they have erected
a large and capacious Building, and
procured all the machinery that can
be profitably used in manufactur-
ing Cotton Gins in the most com-
plete and expeditious manner.
They pledge themselves to use the
best material that can be purchas-
ed, and WARRANT their work in
every respect. We will keep GINS
on hand at all times and fill orders
promptly.
All repairing done in good style
and at moderate prices. One of
our firm resides two miles North
of Talladega, where he will attend
on all public occasions to transact
any business in their line.
We solicit patronage.
Address J. L. & W. C. ORR,
Talladega, Ala.
February 7th, 1854. tf.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAW-
FORD & JAMES G.
DAILEY inform the
public that they have formed a co-
partnership in the
CABINET MAKING
BUSINESS.
And have employed several jour-
neymen, and are now prepared to
do all manner of work in their
line, at the shortest notice and in
the latest and most fashionable
style.
Mr. Crawford returns thanks to
his old friends and customers for
the liberal patronage he has heretofore
received, and solicits a con-
tinuance of the same to the firm of
CRAWFORD & DAILEY.
April 4, 1854.—1y.

780 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

IN Choccolocco Valley, 10 miles
South of Jacksonville, and 3
miles from White Plains, one of
the best places in Benton County,
200 acres of Rich Bottom Land,
good buildings of all descriptions,
and the best orchard in the State,
plenty of timber for all purposes,
and the best water to be found any-
where, a great bargain will be given
and liberal credit.
J. L. WRIGHT.

REMOVAL.

WEIR'S HOTEL has
been removed to the ex-
tensive and commodious
building on the west side of the
Public Square, in Jacksonville,
where every facility is afforded,
and no pains or expense will be
spared for the comfort and accom-
modation of regular boarders and
transient customers. Sep. 13 '53.

MONEY MONEY

AGAIN we notify all persons in-
debted to us to come forward
and make immediate settlements as
longer indulgence cannot be given.
Those persons who fail to regard
this notice will in a short time find
their notes and accounts in the
hands of an officer for collection.
JOEL ADLER, & Co.
April 25, 1854. tf

ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE will be an election for Major
of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt.
Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said
Battalion, on the 17th day of June next.
A. BROWN, Shff.
May 30, 1854.

3000 POUNDS of Alabama
Bacon for sale at Mount
Polk—Low for Cash—by
June 20.
D. M. WALKER.

Whatley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all busi-
ness confided to him in the courts
of Benton and the adjacent counties.
Office, north-east corner of the Court
House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Law Notice.
T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS,
Attorneys at Law; Solicitors in Chan-
cery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLI-
CITOR IN CHANCERY.
HAVING located in Oxford, Ben-
ton County, Ala. will give
prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1853.—1y.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in copartnership in
the several Courts of Benton
county.
OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jack-
sonville, and can be consulted at
all times on the business of the
firm.—He will also attend the Cir-
cuit Courts of DeKalb and of the
Counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN I. THOMASON. THOMAS HAYDEN.
THOMASON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALA.
WILL pay strict attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to their care in the
counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby,
Murray, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of
the State.
Jan. 10, '54.

IRON WORKS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS will
exchange Iron & Castings for
good Merchantable Flour, deliver-
ed at their establishment, at Polk-
ville, Benton county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.

Americas, DeLaines, & Co.
papas, &c. of the latest style for dress-
es.
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

BOUVETS.
LATEST STYLE of white and colored
Satin Bonnets. For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

MOUNT PLEASANT
Male and Female Academy
WILL be opened for the recep-
tion of students on the first
Monday in March, 1854, under
the superintendence of R. G. RA-
GAN, an experienced Teacher, who
has been engaged in teaching for
several years. This Academy is
situated in a very healthy portion
of Benton County, Ala. on the
head waters of Eastaboga. Board
and tuition at reduced prices.
March 7, 1854.—1y.

REMOVAL.
WEIR'S HOTEL has
been removed to the ex-
tensive and commodious
building on the west side of the
Public Square, in Jacksonville,
where every facility is afforded,
and no pains or expense will be
spared for the comfort and accom-
modation of regular boarders and
transient customers. Sep. 13 '53.

MONEY MONEY
AGAIN we notify all persons in-
debted to us to come forward
and make immediate settlements as
longer indulgence cannot be given.
Those persons who fail to regard
this notice will in a short time find
their notes and accounts in the
hands of an officer for collection.
JOEL ADLER, & Co.
April 25, 1854. tf

ELECTION NOTICE.
THERE will be an election for Major
of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt.
Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said
Battalion, on the 17th day of June next.
A. BROWN, Shff.
May 30, 1854.

3000 POUNDS of Alabama
Bacon for sale at Mount
Polk—Low for Cash—by
June 20.
D. M. WALKER.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN up and posted before
Hugh Montgomery, by J.
W. Maddox, a certain stray
sorrel mare, mule about two years old,
thirteen hands high with a star in her
face, appraised to seventy-two dollars.—
This June 24, A. D. 1854.
A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate.

Sugar & Coffee.
For Sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

CAMP MEETINGS.
At Cold Water, embracing the
4th Sunday in August.
At Alexandria, embracing the
2nd Sunday in September.
The 3rd Quarterly Meeting will
be held at Cold Water during the
meeting.
W. E. M. LINFIELD.

NOTICE to all who wish to know
the truth.—Justice should be done to
all men, and I therefore want it known,
that I did not leave Cherokee county on
J. G. G's expenses, and that he is not
guilty of the crime he is accused of, but
the one who is lives near Gadsden. If
this statement is not satisfactory I am
willing to be qualified to the fact.
ALCANA L. YOUNG.
July 25, 1854.

Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of two f. fas. issued
from the Circuit Court of Ben-
ton county, and to me directed, I
will sell to the highest bidder for
cash, before the court house door
in the Town of Jacksonville, on the
first Monday in August next,
the following described property,
to-wit: one Wagon, one pair of
Harness, one Sorrel Horse, two
Mules, and two Cows and year-
lings, levied on as the property of
R. C. Lively, to satisfy said f. fas.
one in favor of Asa Skelton, Adm.
&c. and the other in favor of Hud-
son & Stokes.
A. BROWN, Shff.
July 19, 1854.

Looking Glasses and Mirrors.
of every style and pattern, together with
a full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS.
PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money
in the country, the subscribers are de-
termined to sell goods this season lower
than any house in Charleston or Augus-
ta.
Merchants from the country will please
call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BEARLEY.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
April 11, '54.—1y.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

PURE MEDICINES.
DR. FRANCIS C. CLARK.

HAVE just received a large
supply of pure and genuine
Medicines purchased from one
of the best Drug Houses in
New York. They intend for the fu-
ture to keep on hand, and sell as cheap
as the Merchants, or any one else, a full
assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES:
Aloes, Rhubarb, Calomel, Jalap, Quinine, Morphia, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Calomel Magnesia, Senna Leaves, Tartar Emetic, Pow'd Ipecac, Sedlitz Powders, Soda Powders, Cloves, Ground Mustard, Blistering Ointment, &c. &c.

Best Otard Brandy and Old
Port Wine.
The following articles will be care-
fully prepared from the very best materi-
als by themselves, viz:
Laudanum, Syrup of Squills,
Paregoric, Syrup of Ipecac,
Coccol's Pills, Syrup of Rhubarb,
a variety of Veget- Wine of Ipecac,
able Pills, Antimonial Wine,
Simple Cerate, &c. &c.
Olive Syrup.

In addition to the above, they have a
general assortment of Chemicals, Salts,
Tinctures, Extracts, Roots, Leaves and
Herbs.
Grateful for the liberal patronage ex-
tended to them through several years,
DR. FRANCIS C. CLARK still tender their
services to the community in the prac-
tice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.

With the advantages of thorough
professional education, a large and well
selected Library, some fifteen years ex-
perience, and a complete supply of
Medicines, Instruments Apparatus, &c.,
they flatter themselves they can satisfy
all who may require their services.
Jacksonville Ala. July 12, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
B. R. TURNER & BROTHER,
ARE now prepared to execute
work in their line in the neat-
est most fashionable and durable
manner, and upon terms which
will make it to the interest of all
who favor them with their patron-
age. They will receive in a short
time from the north, a quantity of
leather and other materials of su-
perior quality; and they here pro-
nounce all the statements false,
which have been circulated, that
they use only home made materi-
als. Boots and Shoes of every
quality from the finest to the most
common will be made to suit cus-
tomers. Their shop is no the east
side of the public square, next
door to the Brick tavern recently
occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a
call and satisfy yourselves that
what we say is true. Dec 6, 1853.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA GEORGIA
BEING situated almost equi-distan-
t from the Macon and Western, West
ern and Atlantic and Georgia Railroad
Depots, this House will be found both
a convenient and comfortable abode for
Travelers, while sojourning at this point.
Mids will be served on the arrival of
the several Passenger Trains, and every at-
tention paid to the wants and comfort of
visitors.
June 1, 1852.—1y. Proprietor.

LAND AND MILLS
FOR SALE.
I now offer for sale, on accommo-
dating terms, my land, consisting
of 320 acres, lying six miles west of
Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry
road. The land is of good quality,
one hundred acres cleared, improv-
ed, and well watered. There is on
the tract a good Grist and Saw
Mill, and an abundance of valuable
timber quite convenient to the mill.

Any person who may wish to ob-
tain a bargain in a valuable place,
would do well to call soon and ex-
amine for themselves.
D. TREADWELL.
April 11, 1854.—6m.

GREAT SALE.
THE subscribers are now receiving di-
rect from manufacturers, both North
and South, the largest and best assort-
ment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Raz-
ors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—
Together with an elegant stock of
Suspenders, Purses,
Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and
Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.
Also,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors,
of every style and pattern, together with
a full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS.
PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money
in the country, the subscribers are de-
termined to sell goods this season lower
than any house in Charleston or Augus-
ta.
Merchants from the country will please
call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BEARLEY.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
April 11, '54.—1y.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

Eye Sight Restored.
BY the use of BALL'S EYE CURE, the
sight may be preserved through
life, or it may be restored after glasses
have been worn many years. This won-
derful effect is produced in a month or
more, according to the age of the per-
son, without pain, by this Philosophi-
cally constructed Instrument, by which
the cornea of the Eye is gradually raised
to its original convexity, rendering
the use of spectacles unnecessary. Sent
free of postage by mail, on the receipt
of \$5 00.
S. SVAN.
Sole Agent for Ala.
Montgomery, Jan. 24, 1854.—1y.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL attend to all business
confided to him in Benton,
Cherokee, and the adjoining coun-
ties.
April 4, 1854.

NOTICE.
Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist.
Tenders his services to the citi-
zens of Benton and Talladega
Counties and the public generally,
as a practicing Dentist. Resi-
dence Eastaboga, Benton County,
Ala. All females waited on at their
residence on shortest notice.
April 25 1854. tf.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Crockery China & Glass ware.
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 11, 1854.

VALUABLE PLANTATION
For Sale.
The subscriber, in conse-
quence of long continued bad
health, offers for sale his val-
uable farm, on Ohatchee creek, 9
miles north west of Jacksonville, on
Adams Ferry road, consisting of
440 acres, 220 of which is fine creek
bottom with 120 cleared, in all
some 200 acres under high state of
cultivation, with fine improvements
Dwelling, Gin house, screw, on
houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine
timbered land, with a good mill
seat half a mile from the dwelling
a well of never failing water, and
creek running through the place
—will also sell if desired 2000 bu-
corn in the Fall, wheat, rye, oats,
barley, &c. with fine stock of cat-
tle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and
wagon, with many articles of house-
hold furniture and farming imple-
ments. Terms made accommoda-
ting.
J. C. BAIRD.
April 25, 1854.—1y.

NEW CABINET SHOP.
THE undersigned
has opened a shop
on the east side of the public square
in Jacksonville, Ala. where he is
prepared to have manufactured every
description of
FURNITURE
usually in demand in this section.—
He will keep employed none but
the best workmen, and warrant his
work to be executed in the most
neat substantial and fashionable
manner and of the best materials.
All kinds of Furniture will be kept
constantly on hand for sale, and
all work ordered, and every spe-
cies of repairing executed on the
shortest notice. New beginners in
house-keeping, and all others nee-
ding indispensable article of furni-
ture, are solicited to give him a
call and treat themselves to a hand-
some outfit, which he assures them
they can do at moderate prices.
JAMES F. STOKES,
Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this, or
adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.

PIANO FORTES.
THE subscriber would re-
spectfully call the atten-
tion of their friends and the pub-
lic, to their assortment of Rose-
wood and Mahogany PIANO
FORTES, from the well known
and justly celebrated Manufactur-
ers of Bacon & Raven, A. H.
Gale & Co., and Dubois & Seab-
ury, New York, which are war-
ranted in every respect to be at least
fully equal to any instruments
manufactured in this country or
Europe.
The subscriber would also state
that the instruments now on hand
are of the latest patrons and fash-
ions, and fresh from the manu-
facturers. For sale at very low prices
for cash or city acceptance at
GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S
Piano, Book and Music Depot,
Broad St., Augusta, Georgia.
April 11, '54.—1y.

THE subscriber would re-
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GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S
Piano, Book and Music Depot,
Broad St., Augusta, Georgia.
April 11, '54.—1y.

Jacksonville Republican

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE

Vol. 18.—No. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY AUGUST 15, 1854

Whole No. 923

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
No. 12, in advance, or \$3 at the
of the year.
Failure to give notice of a wish to
continue will be considered an en-
agement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
gates are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
for the first insertion, and fifty cents
square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
going rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
are.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

TE OF GEORGIA.
500 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, JR.
STONE STATE.

500 Tons, Capt. R. H. HARRIS.
Ninety-eight passages without a
failure.

Over navigation 100 miles on the
ware, only two nights at sea. Sail-
days every Wednesday, from each
as follows:

OF GEORGIA, KEYSTONE STATE.
Sav. Fm Phila. Phila. Fm Sav.
8 Feb'y 1, Feb'y 8, Feb'y 15,
22, " 29, " 22, " 29,

8 March 1, March 8, March 15,
22, " 29, " 22, " 29,
5 " 20, April 5, " 20,

19 April 12, " 19, April 12,
3, " 26, May 3, " 26,
17 May 10, " 17, May 10,
31, " 24, " 31, " 24,

14 June 7, June 14, June 7,
28, " 21, " 28, " 21,

AT PHILA'DA:
HERON & MARTIN,
No. 374, NORTH WHARVES.

AT SAVANNAH:
C. A. L. LAMAR,
No. 133, Common St.,

28, 1854—1y.

COCK, COCK, COCK, COCK, COCK,
Huntsville.

CLERK, COCK, COCK, COCK, COCK,
Huntsville.

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Huntsville.

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Huntsville.

Spring & Summer STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-
brellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs
leave to call the attention of Mer-
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-
tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Among which may be found latest
styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab
Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS,
Bunk, Beaver, and Cass's soft fan-
cy Hats various colors. Campea-
chy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-
ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-
ton, Florence, Pedal and French
Straw do. Double and single brim
Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats.
Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and
Lace BONNETS. Rutland and
Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers.
Silk, Gingham and Cotton UM-
BRELLAS, Flowers, Tabbies and
Bouquet Linings—assortment kept
full by supplies received weekly
from manufacturers, and offered at
prices as low as can be bought at
any southern market, and mer-
chants will find it to their interest
to examine my stock before mak-
ing purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale on ac-
commodating terms, my plantation
situated five miles south of Jack-
sonville, containing 480 acres, 320
of which is cleared and in a good
state of cultivation. About 125
acres bottom land fifty cleared, and
the upland the first class of soil in
this section of the State. The place
is well watered with good springs;
one of which is extraordinary for
size and beauty, situated conveni-
ent to a fine building location.
There is on the place a good Gin
House, and out houses; and a good
Orchard of various kinds of select-
ed fruit. The best out lot for range
in the country. The nearest por-
tion of the land is one and a quar-
ter miles from the Selma and Tenn.
Rail Road, and altogether it is as
desirable a location as can conveni-
ently be found.

Persons who may desire to pur-
chase are referred to Maj. B. C.
Wyle. WM. L. TERRY.
April 11, 1854—3m.

ELECTION NOTICE.

IN obedience to a special act passed at
the last session of the General Assem-
bly, approved Feb. 2nd, 1854, there
will be an election held on the first Mon-
day in August at all the precincts in
Benton County, for four Commissioners
of Roads and Revenues, for Benton Co.
Also, at the same time and place, in
obedience to an act approved Feb'y 16th
1854, there will be an election held for
Tax Assessor of Benton County.

A. WOODS, Judge
May 30, 1854. of Probate.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets
At Wholesale.

MERCHANTS visiting Augusta
are requested to call and exam-
ine our Large and Well Selected
STOCK of

HATS, CAPS,
AND
BONNETS.

Which I offer as low as can be
bought in Charleston or New-York.
With the addition of Freight.

If you do not believe it, call and
see, as I take pleasure in showing
my Goods.

WM. N. NICHOLS,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.
Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND
FANCY

DRY GOODS,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING,
(Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)

William E. Jackson, AUGUSTA, GEO.
George T. Jackson, John T. Miller,
Samuel A. Verdery.

Agents of the Hancock Manu-
facturing Co., Shirts, Sheetings
and Osnaburgs at

FACTORY PRICES.
Liberal discount for Cash.

Country merchants visiting Aug-
usta or Charleston, are respectfully
invited to examine our assort-
ment and prices.

April, 11, '54.—1y.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Augusta Mills Shirts, Os-
naburgs and Stripes, sold at Fac-
tory Prices by the bale. FIVE per
cent off for Cash.

April, 11854—11y.

THE DAUGHTER.

A TOUCHING STORY.

When the tyrannical of the late James
drove his subjects to take up arms against
him, one of the most formidable enemies
of his usurpations was Sir John Coch-
rane, ancestor to the present Earl Dun-
donald. He was one of the most promi-
nent actors in Argyle's rebellion, and
for ages a settled gloom hung over the
house of the Campbells enveloping in
common ruin all who united their for-
tunes in the cause of his chieftains. The
same doom encompassed Sir John Coch-
rane. He was surrounded by the king's
troops. Long, deadly and desperate was
his resistance, but at length, over-
powered by numbers he was taken pris-
oner, tried and condemned to die on the
scaffold. He had but a few days to live,
and his jailer awaited the arrival of his
death-warrant to lead him forth to exe-
cution. His family and friends had vis-
ited him in prison and exchanged with
him the last heart-rending farewell.—
But there was one who was the pride of
his eye and of his house; even Grizel,
the daughter of his love. Twilight was
casting a deep gloom over the grating of
his prison-house; he was mourning for
the last look of his favorite child, and
his head was pressed against the cold,
damp wall of his cell, to cool the fever-
ish pulsations that shot through it like
the sting of fire, when the door of his
apartment swung on its moiled hinges
and the keeper entered, followed by a
young and beautiful lady. Her person
was tall and commanding, her eyes dark,
bright and fearless; but their very bright-
ness spoke of sorrow—of sorrow too
deep to be wiped away—and her raven
tresses were parted over her brow pure
as polished marble. The unhappy cap-
tive raised his head as they entered.

"My child! my own Grizel!" he ex-
claimed as she fell upon his bosom.

"My father, my dear father!" sobbed
the miserable maiden, as she dashed
away the tears that accompanied the
words.

"Your interview must be short, very
short," said the jailer as he turned and
left them, for a few minutes, together.

"God help and comfort thee, my dear
daughter!" added the unhappy father,
and he held her to his breast, and im-
printed a kiss upon her brow.

"I feared that I should die without be-
stowing my last blessing upon the head
of my own child, and that stung me
more than death, but thou art come, and
the last blessing of thy wretched father."

"Nay, forbear!" she exclaimed, "not
thy last blessing; not thy last! My
father shall not die."

"Be calm, be calm, my child!" replied
he; "would to heaven that I could com-
fort thee, my own. But there is no hope
—within three days thou and all thy
little ones will be."

Fatherless, he would have said, but
the words died on his tongue.

"Three days!" repeated she, raising
her head from his breast, but she added
eagerly pressing his hand, "my father
shall live! Is not my grand father the
friend of Father Potre, the confessor and
master of the king? from him he shall
beg the life of his son, and my father
shall not die."

"Nay! nay, Grizel," returned he, "be
not deceived—there is no hope—already
the king has signed the order of my ex-
ecution and the messenger of death is
now on the way."

"Yet my father shall not die!" she re-
peated emphatically, and turning to
her father, said calmly, "we part now,
but we shall meet again."

"What would my child," inquired he
eagerly, gazing anxiously on her face.

"Ask not now, my father," she re-
plied, "ask not now; but pray for me,
and bless me—but not with thy last
blessing."

He pressed her hand to his heart and
wept upon her neck! In a few moments
the jailer entered and they were torn
from the arms of each other. On the
evening of the second day after the in-
terview mentioned, a wayfarer man
crossed the bridge at Berwick, from the
North and proceeding down Margate
sat down on a bench by the door of an
hostelry on the side of the Street nearly
fronting what was called the Main guard.

He did not enter the inn, for it was a
bove his apparent condition being that
which Oliver Cromwell had made his
headquarters a few years before, and
where at some earlier period, James the
Sixth had taken up his residence when
on his way to enter the sovereignty of
England. The traveller wore a coarse
jerkin, fastened round his body by a
leather girdle and over it a small cloak
composed of equally plain materials.—
He was evidently a young man, but his
beaver was drawn down, so as almost to
conceal his features. In one hand he
carried a small bundle and in the other
a pilgrim's staff. Having called for a
glass of wine, he took a crust of bread
from his bundle, and after resting a few
minutes rose to depart. The shades of
night were setting in, and threatened to
be a night of storm, the heavens were
gathering black, the clouds were rushing
from the sea, sudden gusts of wind were
moaning along the streets accompanied
by heavy successive drops of rain and
the face of the Tweed was troubled.

"Heaven help thee if thou intendest
to go far in such a night as this," said
the sentinel at the English gate, as the
traveller passed him and proceeded to
cross the bridge.

In a few minutes he was upon the
borders of the wide, desolate and dreary
moor of Tweedmouth, which for miles
presented a desert of white, fern stunted
heath, here and there covered with thick
brush-wood. He slowly toiled over the
steep hill, braving the storm, which now
raged in the wildest fury. The rain fell
in torrents and the wind howled, as a
legion of famished wolves, hurling in
angry echoes over the heath. Still the
stranger, pushed onward until he pro-
ceeded two or three miles from Berwick,
when as he was unable to brave the storm,
he sought shelter amidst the crab and bram-
ble bushes by the wayside. Nearly an
hour had passed since he sought his im-
perfect refuge and the storm had increas-
ed in fury, when a horse's feet were heard
splashing along the road. The rider
bent his head to the West. Suddenly
his horse was grasped by the head and
the traveller stood before him, holding a
pistol to his breast.

"Dismount," cried the stranger stern-
ly.

The horseman numb and stricken
with fear, made an effort to reach his
arms, but in a moment the hand of the
robber quitted the bridle, grasped the
breast of the rider, and dragged him to
the ground. He fell heavily on his face
and for several minutes remained sense-
less. The stranger seized the leathern
bag which contained the mail from above
the north, and flung it on his shoulder,
rushed across the heath.

Early on the following morning the
inhabitants of Berwick were hurrying in
groups to the spot to where the robbery
had been committed, but no trace of the
robber could be obtained.

Three days had passed and Sir John
Cochrane yet lived. The mail which
contained his death-warrant had been
robbed, and before another order could
be given, the intervention of his father,
the Earl of Dundonald, with the king's
confessor might be successful.—Grizel
now became his most constant compan-
ion in prison, and spoke to him words of
comfort. Nearly fourteen days had
passed since the protracted hope in the
bosom of the prisoner became more bit-
ter than his first despair. But even that
the intercession of his father had been un-
successful—and the second time the bigot-
ed and would be despotic monarch sign-
ed the warrant for his death, and in little
more than one day that warrant for his
death would reach the prison.

"The will of Heaven be done!" groan-
ed the captive.

"Amen," returned Grizel with wild
vehemence. "But my father shall not
die."

Again the rider with the mail reached
Tweedmouth, and a second time he bore
with him the doom of Cochrane. He
spurred his horse to its utmost speed;
he looked cautiously before, behind and
around him, and in his hand he carried
a pistol ready to defend himself. The
moon shed a ghastly light over the heath
rendering desolation visible and giving a
spiritual embodiment to every shrub.

He was turning the angle of a straggling
copse when his horse reared at the re-
port of a pistol, the fire of which seem-
ed to dash right into his ears. At the
same moment his horse reared more vi-
ciously and he was driven from the sad-
dle. In a moment the foot of the rob-
ber was upon his breast, who, bending
over him and brandishing a short dagger
in his hand said—

"Give me thine arms or die."

The heart of the king's servant failed
him, and without venturing to reply, he
did as he was commanded.

"Now go thee thy way," cried the
robber sternly, "but leave me thy horse,
and leave me the mail—lest worse come
upon thee."

The man therefore arose, and proceed-
ed towards Berwick, trembling; and the
robber, mounting his horse which he
had left, rode rapidly across the heath.

Preparations were making for the ex-
ecution of Sir John Cochrane—the offi-
cers of the law waited only the arrival
of the mail with his second death war-
rant, to lead him to the scaffold, and the
tidings arrived that the mail had again
been robbed. For yet fourteen days and
the life of the prisoner would be pro-
longed. He again fell on the neck of
his daughter and wept, and said—

"It is good—the hand of heaven is in
this."

"Said I not?" replied the maiden,
and for the first time she wept aloud—
"that my father shall not die!"

The fourteen days were not yet pass-
ed when the prison door flew open and
the Old Earl of Dundonald rushed to
the arms of his son. His intervention
with the confessor had been at length
successful, and after twice signing the
warrant for the execution of Sir John,
which had as often failed in reaching its
destination, the king had sealed his par-
don. He hurried with his father from
the prison to his own house, his family
was clinging around him, shedding tears
of joy; and they were marvelling with
gratitude at the mysterious providence
that had twice intercepted the mail,
when a stranger entered an audience.—
Sir John desired him to be admitted—
and the robber entered. He was habit-
ed, as we have before described, with a
coarse jerkin; but his bearing was above
his condition. On entering he slightly
touched his beaver but remained cover-
ed.

"When you have perused these," said
he, taking two papers from his bosom,
"cast them into the fire."

Sir John glanced on them, started and
became pale—they were his death-war-
rants.

"My deliverer!" exclaimed he, "how
shall I thank thee—how repay the pre-
servance of my life? My father, my chil-
dren thank him for me!"

The Old Earl grasped the hands of
the stranger, the children embraced his
knees and he burst into tears.

Sir John eagerly enquired—
"By what name call I my deliverer?"

The stranger wept aloud, and raised
his beaver; the raven tresses of Grizel
Cochrane fell upon the cloak.

"Gracious heavens!" exclaimed the
astonished and enraptured father—"My
own child? my own GRIZEL!"

A NIGHT IN THE LIFE OF A
PHYSICIAN.

I was sitting in my chair, when a tre-
mendous knocking was heard at my
door. The servant opened it, when a
man rushed in, in the wildest disorder.

"For God's sake, doctor," said he,
"come with me! It is a case of life and
death! One thousand dollars if you
save her! Come! oh, do not delay!"
and he rushed toward me to drag me
along.

I hurried away with him, snatching
my instruments from the table as I pass-
ed it. I think I never saw before such
convulsive grief as this man's face ex-
pressed. He was a handsome man, with
one of those faces the ladies generally
admire, jet black hair, clustering in wavy
curls over a white forehead. The lower
part of his otherwise feminine features
was relieved by a deep jet black beard.

I asked him for the particulars of the
case.

"Doctor," said he, "make haste. I
shall go mad. Why I should give er-
ery drop of blood in this body to save
one drop of hers. Oh, God!" said he,
"preserve my reason. She stabled her-
self before I could prevent her. Make
haste, oh, my God, my God!"

We reached the house. On a satin
couch, in a splendid room, the rich Tur-
key carpet covered with blood, lay a
young girl. I think I never saw such a
beautiful creature. Even with pallid
countenance, and bloodless lips, she was
more of heaven than of earth. What
she was when the rose played on her
downy cheeks, I could not fancy.

There was a deep wound over her
heart, and it was quite evident that the
blood had been given with a right good
will. On the floor, covered with blood,
lay the weapon—a slight Damascus
dagger, the handle richly set with pearls,
strongly lit up with the reflection from
the blood-stained ivory.

I was too late! Alas, the life-blood
was slowly dropping away. That mas-
ter-piece of creation was soon to be cold
and inanimate. She slowly opened her
eyes and fixed them with dying love
upon the young man who had summon-
ed me to this scene of death.

"Sidney," she said, "Sidney, I am dy-
ing. My own Sidney, I could not live
neglected. I told you I would love you
till death. Kiss me Sidney." She sank
back and died closed upon his victim.

My companion sat for some time
strangely staring at the lifeless form up-
on the couch. I could perceive that
reason was tottering upon its foundation.

I was fascinated by his strange look.—
At last I went up to him. "Sir," I said,
"she is no more. Death has released her
from her troubles."

"Dead! did you say she was dead,
doctor?" he said with a strange and cu-
rious stare at me. "Ah, you have mur-
dered her!" yelled the madman, for such
he was now.

"You have murdered her, and I shall
murder you. Ah! ah! it will be rare
sport." Before I could prevent him, he

picked up the dagger. "Yes," said he
with a yell, "I will stab you in the same
place. Oh, it will be rare sport to hear
you groan, and struggle like I did—
Ah! ah!" and he made a bound at me.

Now this was far from pleasant. In-
fact it was a very awkward position to
be in. I did not know how to act. The
madman made a grab at me, but fortun-
ately I eluded his grasp, and thinking it
better to fight in the dark, I seized the
lamp and threw it on the floor. The
room was now dark. The madman set
up a terrific yelling, and I could hear
him lock the door and put the key in his
pocket, while he kept muttering, "I will
kill him, I will kill him! Oh, it will be
rare sport to see him die like she did."

I felt my courage rise with the emer-
gency. I felt determined to try a strug-
gle with him but I knew the increased
strength that the insane possess, and I
thought it scarcely prudent. What could
I do? I must do something. It would
soon be daylight, when I would again
be in his power. I felt for some weapon
with which to defend myself, and as luck
would have it, I found a heavy dumb-bell
in the corner where I lay concealed.—
Presently I heard the madman slowly
searching for me; it descended, and I
was free. The madman lay stunned on
the floor. I rushed to the door, smashed
in the lock with the heavy metal, and
rushed down stairs. Presently the house
was all in commotion. Oh! what a
scene—the girl dead in a pool of blood,
the man insensible on the floor, with the
dagger firmly clutched in his hand! I
blest him, and he slowly recovered. But
reason never returned. He is a madman
to this day. I never heard the history
of my patients of that night. They
were strangers in the house. I never
shall forget that night's adventure.

Breeding of Fish.

The following was brought out
in one of the discussions of the A-
merican Institute, at the late meet-
ing of the Farmers' Club:

Dr. Adams communicated the
success of those engaged in the
business, as it has now become a
business, of breeding fish. Fish
eggs can be transported between
folds of wet linen in a box, & 500,
000 eggs can be hatched in a stream
under a sieve 15 ins. in diameter.

Another paper treated of the mac-
kerel fishing in the Black Sea and
Bosphorus. The season commen-
ces at Constantinople February 12.
The fish are five or six inches long.
By the time they reach Gibraltar,
the mackerel are about half grown.
In September the same fish arrive
on the American coast, and are
then full grown. Hundreds of
thousands of people are engaged in
the fishing in the spring of the
year in the Bosphorus. The water
seems alive with these fish as they
come down from the Black Sea.

Mr. Pell said, upon the subject
of fish, that he would give the Club
some information. He was con-
vinced by his own experiments
that all salt water fish can be bred
in fresh water, and that fish are
easily domesticated. He says his
Pike are very voracious; he has
seen one strike into a school of
small fish he was feeding, and take a
full mouthful in an instant. He
feeds his fish upon liver, Indian
meal mixed with blood, and boiled
carp can be frozen in ice solid, and
thawed out without injury. He
spoke of the great value of fish as
a manure, containing all the ele-
ments necessary for the farmer to
fertilize his crops. He said that he
had succeeded in producing
Swedish leeches in his fish ponds.
By cutting off the tail of the leech,
the blood will pass off, and the
leech do double the duty.

BERYING ALIVE.—A paper was
read before the French Academy
of Sciences, in which the following
extraordinary instance was adduced,
as a reason for abolishing the
present custom of burying so soon
after death:

A young female had been twice
pronounced dead; when only in a
trance, but had recovered in time
to prevent being buried alive. A
third trance came on, and in con-
sequence of what had previously

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLOWAY'S FILL AND ORNAMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244, STRAND LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

Congress.—This body adjourned on Monday the 7th inst. The various appropriation bills were passed, including the River and Harbor bill which was voted by the President. Much important business has gone over to the next session, among which is Mr. Hunter's Land Bill, which will account to our readers for our failure to publish the promised synopsis, of course utterly useless under the circumstances. We expect to be able to publish a list of all the public acts in our next.

During the last hours of the session, the Bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands, which had previously passed the House, was taken up and passed in the Senate. Mr. Cobb, one of the Representatives from this State was the author of the bill, and to the industry, energy, and perseverance of our Senators, Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Clay, are the friends of this important bill mainly indebted for its passage through the Senate.

The passage of such a bill has been recommended by every Com'r of the Gen. Land Office for the last fifteen years—it has met with the approbation of the people, and it is a wonder that it has been so long delayed. Lands which have been in market ten years are reduced to one dollar per acre—15 years to 75 cts. 20 years to 50 cts, 25 years to 25 cts, and 30 years to 12½ cts. The Bill will be published in our next.

We are unable to say when the lands which have been withdrawn from market in this and adjoining States will begin subject to sale. We presume some notice on the subject will be given shortly.

The Southern Eclectic and Home Gazette, have been united in one publication which is now edited and published at Augusta, Ga., by James M. Smythe, at \$3 per annum in advance. The new work is published weekly, containing 16 large pages, and retaining all the best features of both former publications.

GREAT FIRES have recently occurred in California and at New Orleans. In San Francisco 160 houses were destroyed involving a loss of \$500,000, Columbia, \$500,000 and at Sacramento city about 200 houses, loss \$1,000,000. At New Orleans 26 valuable stores and their contents were destroyed, involving a loss of more than \$1,000,000.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the merchants in this and the adjoining counties to the card of Hyatt, McBriney & Co. direct importers, Charleston S. C. This is one of the oldest, if not the oldest wholesale Dry Goods establishment in the city. Such facilities as they possess—abundant capital—connection with manufacturers—a partner all the time in European markets purchasing stocks—and, above all, the success which has attended them in business, and the confidence and esteem which they have won for themselves in the mercantile world—give evidence that they can make it to the interest of merchants to pay them a visit.

But while we call the attention of merchants to this long established and well tried house, we will not fail to congratulate Messrs. H. M. & Co. in having such a representative abroad as Mr. A. C. Wylie—a gentleman of fine address and business habits, so well and so favorably known in this region. Combining, as he does, the *suaviter in modo* of the polished gentleman, with the energy and talent of the business man, he must contribute largely to the success and prosperity of the house.

After the adjournment of our Chancellor Court on Saturday last, the members of the Jacksonville Bar held a meeting at which Col. John Foster presided as chairman and Wm. H. Forney, acted as secretary. Upon motion—M. J. Turnley, Jas. L. Lewis and G. C. Ellis, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That our thanks are tendered to Chancellor JAMES B. CLARK for the impartial, able and dignified discharge of the laborious duties of Chancellor, as well as the speedy dispatch of the Docket.

Resolved, 2nd. That his ability as a Chancellor is not, as we believe, inferior to that of any judicial officer in the State.

Resolved, 3rd. That his intercourse with the members of the bar has been of the most pleasant and agreeable character—and his frank and courteous bearing during the hours of recess have won him the esteem and admiration of the entire bar.

Resolved, 4th. That these resolutions be published in the Jacksonville papers, and that the secretary be requested to tender a copy of the same to Chancellor Clark.

JOHN FOSTER, Chm.,
WM. H. FORNEY, Secy.

Every Judge in the State of Tennessee, is a Son of Temperance.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

DEAR BROTHER GRANT

The protracted meeting at this place, which you attended in part, has come to a close; and the results were such as to produce very gratifying feelings in the hearts of all those who have a desire for the good of mankind, and the advancement of the Christian religion in our country.

Our very able and worthy pastor, Bro. Capers, assisted, a portion of the time, by Bro. Linfield, preached from day to day, in his usual powerful and eloquent manner; and from his practical teachings and forcible exhortations, many felt themselves strengthened and encouraged to start afresh with invigorated energy, and to engage, with that earnestness and zeal, in the great work of the Lord, which must result in good to themselves and to the cause which they have espoused.

In the same number of sermons, I am satisfied that I have never before enjoyed the pleasure of hearing such an amount of *real preaching*—the sacred scriptures illustrated by such an accumulation of sound arguments and logical deductions—and their applicability to all the various necessities of man, both in his present and future state, so plainly and explicitly demonstrated. It was, in truth, just such preaching as few, and very few, of the ministers in our country are capable of doing. And the results were such as you partly observed; except that, instead of abating, as is usually the case, near the close of such meetings, that deep and intense interest, which pervaded almost the entire congregation, continued to increase until the termination of the exercises; and there were daily causes of great rejoicing in the ranks of Zion, from the frequent manifestations of Divine power, love and mercy both to saint and sinner.

Christians were made to rejoice; and from full many a heart overflowing with the love of God, burst shouts of praise to Him whose love can make the soul rejoice even in the cold and clammy embrace of Death.

Sinners were awakened to a sense of their real condition, and literally flocked to the altar, asking the prayers of the Church in their behalf; and, by the blessing of God, many were able to testify that God hath power on earth to forgive sins. By the mercy of God, children were given to parents, husband to wife and friends to friends in the holy bonds of Christian union. Oh! it was a joyous time—a rich feast, at which the soul banqueted on the love and basked in the smiles of high Heaven. It was a time that cannot be soon forgotten; and which will tell for good in days that are yet far back in the mighty bosom of the future.

But what we have experienced here is only a part of what has been doing in various portions of this country, during the last four weeks. Revivals of religion have occurred at almost every church on this circuit within the above-mentioned period; and so intense has been the feeling evinced during those meetings, that frequently the mourners did not wait the usual song of invitation to approach the altar; but arose and went even while the minister was preaching and talking to them; and in some instances the minister could not proceed with his discourses; so deep were the impressions and so intense the excitement. He was silenced even in the midst of his sermon, and compelled to desist from further preaching, and extend an invitation to mourners that they might come forward to the anxious seat.

There is one feature connected with those protracted meetings which is remarkable—very remarkable indeed, from its infrequency; and that is this—almost all of the professions of religion and the greater part of the excitement and anxiety on the subject of religion is a prevalent among the higher grades and better informed classes of society. This fact, of itself, demonstrates clearly and conclusively other facts, viz: that the elevated and hightoned teachings of our minister are, by the blessing of God, being effectual among those who are capable of appreciating them; that the minds of the people generally are thus being enlightened; and hence must result that elevated and permanent advancement to the cause of Christianity, which will, in future ages, redound to the happiness of man and the glory of God. There have been some forty accessions to the church on this circuit during the past month; and the meetings are still going on; and we are encouraged, from present indications, to hope, that ere the present year shall have been closed, they may be numbered by hundreds instead of scores.

H

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 10th, 1854.

Our Rail Road.

We have not time or space this week to give in detail, the report of the commissioners appointed to hold meetings along the line, for the purpose of raising money to defray the expense of surveying the road. Suffice it to say that the amount is raised and the route will be surveyed by the middle of September, and immediately thereafter, the grading will be commenced. We are now prepared to say that the Dalton and Gadsden Rail Road will be built.

North Georgia (Dalton) Times.

PRICES OF WHEAT.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine gives the price of wheat at Albany for sixty-one years. It is taken from the minutes kept at the office of the Van Rensselaer Manor, at Albany, where large amounts of rents are payable in wheat, or a cash equivalent, on the 1st of January each year, and as two parties are deeply interested in the price, it is probably the most reliable correct of any record that can be obtained.

In these sixty-one years wheat has only five times been \$2 or upward per bushel, while it was seventeen times at \$1 or under—thirty at 75 cents. Only once in thirty-seven years, that is since 1817, to

wit: in 1837, has it reached \$2. The average price for the whole period is \$1.33. For the last thirty years it is \$1.29.

Savannah Courier.

IMPOTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE. THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, July 31, 1854.—The royal mail steam ship Canada, from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 22d inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning. The Collins steam ship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst. There is nothing new of importance from the seat of war.

Austria's conduct was becoming more doubtful and suspicious. The Spanish insurrection was spreading rapidly under Gen. Espartero.

The War.

No change had occurred in the state of Eastern affairs, and none was likely to occur until further consideration by the English and French governments of the recent conduct of Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle makes the following important communication: He says the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have communicated to the English and French governments the impression produced upon them by the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the summons sent him by Austria to evacuate the Principalities.

The German Powers now announce that in their opinion the propositions contained in the Russian answer, if not altogether satisfactory, appear to them calculated to serve as a basis for further negotiations; and they propose that Prague shall be fixed upon as the seat of further conferences. They moreover expressed an opinion that it will not be possible to call upon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, if it be not at the same time clearly understood that the allied Powers shall stop their movement in advance.

In other words, Austria has fallen back into an alliance with Russia. All the Austrian reserves are to be called out and placed on a war footing. Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Czar is determined not to yield, but discontent prevails in the capital.

The details received show that the recent victory at Giurgievo was achieved by the Turks assisted, leaving the whole bank of the Danube from Turkey to Oltenia, in their hands.

The main body of the Turkish army is said to be moving towards the mouth of the Danube. None of the Anglo-French troops have yet been in action.

The allies have repaired and occupied the Russian batteries at the Selina mouth of the Danube, and are employed in removing sunken ships from the channel.

The Russian Danube flotilla must soon fall into the hands of the allies. Free navigation of the Danube is again re-established.

English seamen, from the fleet, have been sent to maintain the Turkish boats on the Danube, with the intention of capturing the Russian River flotilla.

The Russians have burned Matzlin. General Auroy, having been disgraced from rank for want of success, shot himself.

French troops from Adrianople are marching towards Varna.

The British are in a camp at Devanah.

On the 7th, the combined fleets were seen off Akermann, sailing east. It was reported that Admiral Bruat had forced the entrance to Novorossich, at the mouth of Anapa.

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marching on Madrid with the central division, while Gen. Zabala advances with a force from the Basque provinces.

Victorio, Burges, Valadillo, Grenada, Saragossa, Zaragoza, Pampaluna, Barcelona, San Sebastian, and several smaller cities, also the Balearic Islands, have declared for the insurgents. Saragossa is expected to join the revolt.

The insurgents hitherto have been mostly military, but the citizens were joining it. The watchwords are "Vivale Constitution," "Down with the Ministry," "Down with Queen Christina."

Carlisle guerrilla bands have appeared in Catalonia.

Rumors were current that Queen Christina had fled to Bayonne, and that Queen Isabella had left Madrid; also that the Duke of Montpensier had been declared Lieutenant General of the kingdom, but all these rumors were considered doubtful.

Generals Conecha and Gonzales Bravo have arrived in England.

Manel Conecha has escaped from the Canary Islands.

General Mazzerabo fled to France.

The insurgents, if successful, may offer the throne to Don Pedro of Portugal. The French government is said to favor the insurrection. An aide-de-camp of the King of Portugal is understood to have sought an interview with Napoleon, to consult him on the subject. Napoleon replied that he could not enter into the project, but he did not say he would not interfere to prevent it. It is surmised that Russia is implicated in the insurrection, with a view of distracting the attention of France and England.

THE LATEST.—A list of the new ministry is out, viz:—Duke Rosas, President; Manuel Moyes, Foreign Affairs; Prox Rosas, Interior; all moderators; and Senors Larceña, Justice; Enter, Finance; Roda, Public Works; (all progress.)

A period of anarchy is feared.

The Latest.

DANTZIG, July 20.—The Nicholas arrived here, having left Baro Sound with the allied fleet. On the 15th the fleet went to Aland Island.

A letter from Kiel of the 19th, published in a Berlin newspaper, says the French expeditionary army of the Baltic will disembark provisionally at the Island of Zealand, and Denmark will shortly abandon her neutrality.

Prussia and Austria, it is said, have asked France and England to state the conditions on which they are willing to conclude peace.

The Russian party asserts that the military operations of the allies are nearly at a stand still, and the attack on Sebastopol is infinitely postponed; that the attack on Cronstadt will not take place this year, and that the great battle near Bucharest is problematical.

Hostile operations are reduced to a simple blockade, and in the end Russia will triumph by her diplomacy.

HERMANNSTADT, July 16.—The Turkish have taken up a position at Tasapaguir, near Giurgievo.

The Swedish Legislature reports in favor of a decimal coinage.

PARIS.—Advices received from Madrid of the 18th inst. state that the insurgents were masters of Madrid. During the night the troops engaged acted vigorously against the barricades, but for the most part unsuccessfully.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Harrington asked the Ministers whether they had authorized Lord Westmoreland to state to the Cabinet of Vienna that Polish subjects of Russia would not be allowed to enter the English army, or to follow the standard of the allies.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied that no instructions had been given. The Earl of Aberdeen then brought forward the following message from the Queen, which was read by the Lord Chancellor.

Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expenses which may arise in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is engaged against the Emperor of Russia, on the defensive and offensive, ask of the House of Lords their concurrence in such measures as may be necessary for making provision accordingly.

The message would be taken into consideration on Monday.

The latest advices from Madrid are to the 18th. The Gazette publishes a list of new ministers.

General Cavajl is appointed Commander of Cavalry at Madrid. The insurgents were masters of Madrid. The troops were engaged against the barricades, and fighting was going on in several parts of the capital when the despatch left.

A battle had been fought between O'Donnell and Blaser. The latter was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner. The populace have sacked the palace of Christina at Salamander, near Grauda.

The whole of Catalonia has risen; the Captain General leads it, and there has been fighting at several points.

A private telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, received in Paris,

states that the Russians had met with a check near Batum.

Four thousand Turks have been sent from Varna into Circassia.

Later From Europe.

New York, August 6.—The steamship Arabia arrived at this port today from Liverpool, which port she left on the 29th ultimo.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Czar will not abate his pretensions. His reply to Austria was laudatory and unfavorable. It was in the following words: "Tell your master that if he wishes war, he shall have it, but probably neither he nor I shall see the end of it."

The sudden and violent death, at the hands of Dr. GRAHAM, of New Orleans, of Col. LORING, of California, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, produced unusual excitement in this City yesterday.

The circumstances and verdict of the Coroner's Jury are fully reported in another column. They present an awful case of the sacrifice of life without cause, and almost without the shadow of provocation. The preliminary inquest has pronounced upon the act. The legal tribunals will hereafter determine the degree of guilt. It is no wish of ours to prejudge GRAHAM's case, or draw the line distinction between the premeditation of the cold-blooded murderer, and the deliberate purpose of the assassin, reckless of human life, and quick to avenge, with almost fiendish atrocity, on an unarmed man, the sting of reproach for his own boisterous and indecent conduct in a family hotel.

Of the homicide or his victim we know, personally, but little. Dr. R. MASON GRAHAM is, we believe, a somewhat prominent citizen of New Orleans—active a few years since, in politics—but in what present standing, socially or politically, we have no means of judging. Colonel LORING was a Southerner also, recently returned from California after having accumulated a fortune, partly by the labor of his negroes, who, under the laws of California, could have remained in the State as freemen, but being warmly attached to their old master, elected to return with him.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CRAFT.

It is stated, says the Charleston Courier, that two persons in New York have invented and patented a paper making machine and pulp, by means of which paper can be made and furnished to the market at a cost of about four cents per pound. The editor of the Long Island Vindicator, without enlightening us as to the name of the machinist from which the pulp is made, speaks of it in the following manner:

"The material from which the pulp is manufactured will flourish and grow abundantly in ground that is at present useless to the farmer, and here, too, the community will be gainers. We have seen and examined specimens of the pulp, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it just the thing wanted. It is as white and clear as the most clearly bleached cotton, and is capable of the most delicate tint. The hardness and transparency of the straw paper cannot be found in it, while it is capable of the highest finish, maintaining all the pliancy and toughness of the pure linen rags."

Jacksonville Republican

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE

Vol. 18—No. 33.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY AUGUST 22, 1854

Whole No. 924

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
earages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
 foregoing rates.
Annunciation of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH
STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, JR.
KEYSTONE STATE,
1500 Tons, Capt. R. HARRIE.

Ninety-eight passages without a
single failure.

River navigation 100 miles on the
Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sail-
ing days every Wednesday, from each
port, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.	KEYSTONE STATE.
Feb. 8, 15.	Feb. 8, 15.
Feb. 22, 15.	Feb. 22, 15.
March 8, 15.	March 8, 15.
March 22, 15.	March 22, 15.
April 5, 15.	April 5, 15.
April 19, 15.	April 19, 15.
May 3, 15.	May 3, 15.
May 17, 15.	May 17, 15.
June 3, 15.	June 3, 15.
June 17, 15.	June 17, 15.
July 3, 15.	July 3, 15.
July 17, 15.	July 17, 15.
Aug. 3, 15.	Aug. 3, 15.
Aug. 17, 15.	Aug. 17, 15.

AGENTS AT PHILA. DA:
HERON & MARTIN,
No. 37 1/2 NORTH WHARVES.
CENT AT SAVANNAH:
C. A. L. LAMAR.
March 28, 1854—1y.

J. COLCOCK, } BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.
Charleston, } Huntsville.
FACKLER, COLCOCK & CO.
FACTORS & COMMISSION MEE-
CHANTS, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Keep an office in Huntsville, ALA.

WILSON, J. J. FACKLER, W. C. BRY
C. BRADLEY, C. M. FACKLER
BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.
FACTORS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 133, Common st.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Keep Offices at Huntsville & Tuscu-
cum, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. Wm. I.
Hayes, Agent, Athens, Ala.
Dec. 6, 1853.—6m.

C. A. L. LAMAR,
GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.
REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planter
Bank, Savannah.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Ban-
kers, N. Y.
J. B. Lamar, Esq., President Bank of
the Republic, N. Y.
Geo. Collins, Esq., " " " " " "
Messrs. Guion & Collins, " " " "
" Everett & Brown, " " " "
James W. Phillips, Esq., " " " "
March 28, 1854—1y.

CAMERON, WEBB & CO,
SUCCESSORS TO
G. & H. CAMERON,
Importers of
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
145 Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Will supply Country Merchants with
goods in their line at as low rates as they
can buy in New-York, or elsewhere.
March 7, 1854.—6m.

SUMMER GOODS
J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS,
Are now opening their Stock of
Summer Goods, embracing a very
general assortment. June 6, '54.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.
Of the latest style and superior qual-
ity.
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sati-
nets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior
quality, for gentlemen's winter wear,
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

SCRUGGS, DRAKE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
KEEP AN OFFICE IN
Huntsville, Ala., where they
will be prepared to make liberal
advances on Cotton or other Pro-
duce consigned to their House.
Refer to E. L. Woodward, who
will also make advances on Cotton
shipped to the above named House.
Oct 13, 1853.—1y.

C. C. Porter,
Resident Surgeon Dentist,
Jacksonville, Ala.
BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-
brellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs
leave to call the attention of Mer-
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-
tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Among which may be found latest
styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab
Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS,
Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft fan-
cy Hats various colors. Campen-
dus, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-
ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-
ton, Florence, Pedal and French
Straw do. Double and single brr
Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats
Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and
Lace BONNETS. Rutland and
Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers
Silk, Gingham and Cotton UM-
BRELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and
Bonnets Linings—assortment kept
full by supplies received weekly
from manufacturers, and offered at
prices as low as can be bought at
any southern market, and mer-
chants will find it to their interest
to examine my stock before mak-
ing purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale on ac-
commodating terms, my plantation
situated five miles south of Jack-
sonville, containing 480 acres, 220
of which is cleared and in a good
state of cultivation. About 125
acres bottom land fifty cleared, and
the upland the first class of soil in
this section of the State. The place
is well watered with good springs;
one of which is extraordinary for
size and beauty, situated conven-
ient to a fine building location—
There is on the place a good Gin
House, and out houses; and a good
Orchard of various kinds of select-
ed fruit. The best out let for range
in the country. The nearest por-
tion of the land is one and a quar-
ter miles from the Selma & Tenn.
Rail Road, and altogether it is as
desirable a location as can conveni-
ently be found.
Persons who may desire to pur-
chase are referred to Maj. B. C.
Wryly. WM. L. TERRY.
April 11, 1854—3m.

ELECTION NOTICE.
In obedience to a special act passed at
the last session of the General Assem-
bly, approved Feb. 2nd, 1854, there
will be an election held on the first Mon-
day in August at all the precincts in
Benton County, for four Commissioners
of Roads and Revenues, for Benton Co.
also, at the same time and place—in
obedience to an act approved Feb'y 16th
1854, there will be an election held for
Tax Assessor of Benton County.

A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
May 30, 1854.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets
At Wholesale.
MERCHANTS visiting Augusta
are requested to call and exam-
ine our Large and Well Selected
STOCK OF
HATS, CAPS,
AND
BONNETS.

Which I offer as low as can be
bought in Charleston or New-York
with the addition of Freight.
If you do not believe it, call and
see, as I take pleasure in showing
my Goods.
WM. S. NICHOLS,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.
Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND
FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING,
(Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)
William E. Jackson,
George T. Jackson,
John T. Miller,
Samuel A. Verdery.

Agents of the Hancock Manu-
facturing Co., Shirts, Sheetings
and Osnaburghs at
FACTORY PRICES.
Liberal discount for Cash.
Country merchants visiting Au-
gusta or Charleston, are respect-
fully invited to examine our assort-
ment and prices.
April, 11, '54.—1y.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Augusta Mills Shirts, Osnaburghs,
Osnaburghs and Stripes, sold at Facto-
ry Prices by the bale. FIVE per
cent off for Cash.
April, 11854.—11y.

a tender speculation as to the character
of that grief which had deprived him of
a happiness he was eminently calculated
to enjoy.

In the summer of eighteen hundred
and forty-eight, my uncle, according to
his custom, came to spend a week with
us. He was in fine health and spirits,
and we and our children enjoyed the
festival even more than usual. On the
Friday evening, my uncle had been into
town, and it was growing dusk when he
returned. I looked upon his entrance
to welcome him; but was struck by the
pallor of his countenance, and by the
traces of emotion which disturbed the
tranquil dignity of his ordinary bearing.
I placed a chair for him, and sat down
in silence—a silence which for some mo-
ments I felt almost afraid to break. At
length I said in a low voice, "Has any-
thing occurred to distress you, sir?"
"No, Edward," he replied slowly, and
like one who has some difficulty in col-
lecting his thoughts, "nothing that ought
to distress me; but I am very weak; my
faith is very weak—and I heard it sud-
denly. I have heard to-night," he con-
tinued, after a pause, and speaking more
continuously, "of the death of a lady
whom I used to know many years ago.
She was young and full of life when I
knew her. I have always thought of her
as so young, so full of life, that the great
change to death seems almost impossi-
ble. Edward, you will not think me
wearisome if I speak to you of what
was, long and long ago, before you were
born, even when your mother was still a
child."

I assured him, by my looks rather than
by my words, of the interest with which
I should listen. He sank again into si-
lence; but after a considerable interval,
during which he seemed to be collecting
his thoughts, he resumed:
"My father, as you know, was the
head of the younger branch of the great
Northumberland family of the Watsons;
my mother was a daughter of Sir George
Midway, of Cobham Hill. I refer to
these circumstances, not from any pride
that I take in having what is termed
good blood in my veins, but merely be-
cause they exercise an important influ-
ence over my life. When a child, I was
very much spoiled; for I was considered
handsome and intelligent, and my moth-
er was proud of me. She was a woman
of few but strong affections, and of a
very decided will. My father, who had
been a soldier, contented himself with
maintaining military discipline in his
household, but left to my mother the in-
ternal administration of affairs. Feeling
unconsciously the superior activity of
her mind, he allowed himself to depend,
in all important matters, on her judg-
ment. They were united by a very
strong attachment, founded on a simi-
larity of principles—perhaps, in some
cases—and favored not a little by the
difference of their physical constitu-
tions. The fine proportions of my father's
figure, and his great manly beauty,
gave him such a material superiority to
my mother—who was small and deli-
cately made, withal not handsome—that
he with greater ease submitted to her
moral supremacy, and without knowing
it allowed her mind to be guided and
led by hers. For a long time I was an
only child—your mother, as you know, is
ten years younger than I—so that the
absence of play-fellows and companions
of my own age fostered—perhaps creat-
ed—in me, a pensive and meditative
disposition; and an inclination to dwell
upon small incidents, to keep emotions
secret, to repress the outward show of
feeling; but to feel only the more deep-
ly.

"I was brought up at Rugby, and the
independent citizens of our rough school
republic were the only associates of my
boyhood. During the holidays, indeed,
my mother used to take me to Cobham
Hill, the seat of my cousin Grace,
where I used to see my cousin Grace,
a girl of somewhat about my own age—
But she was never away from her gov-
erness, and was so demure and lady like
that I was afraid to speak to her. My
mother always expressed a great affec-
tion for Grace, and when she wrote to
me at school, especially as I began to
grow old, there was invariably some
mention of her in her letters, as 'Your
cousin Grace, whom I saw yesterday,
sends her love,' or, 'I want to Cobham
a few days since, they are all well, your
cousin Grace is growing fast, her figure
promises to be fine, she hopes to see
you soon, and sends her love.' And so
matters went on, till the time came for
me to leave Rugby, when my mother
informed me that, as there was a good
living in the family, she and my father
and my uncle wished me to go into the
church."

"I am sorry to say, Edward, that, al-
though I was then nineteen, I had never
seriously thought of my future calling;
my wants had always been carefully
provided for, and in the security of a
contemplative temperament, I had glid-
ed down the stream of time with very
little perception of the nobler portions
of my nature, of my higher capacity
for enjoyment and for suffering. My
mother's proposal I accepted without
difficulty, and without any serious reflec-
tion. So I went to Oxford, met many
of my old Rugby associates there, and
lived very much as I had lived before,
only spending a little more money—
But this was not to continue—I was to
be roused from this spiritual slumber; I was
to learn what was in me. If the lesson
was sacred, and never again made any
attempt to gain information respecting
them, although I could not refrain from

is the fruit of suffering:
"Better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all."

I went to spend part of the summer va-
cation of the year eighteen hundred and
ten—I have good reason to remember
the year—with a friend at his father's
house, a pleasant place in the neighbor-
hood of Warwick. There were no field
sports to beguile the time; and Topham
and I were neither of us fond of study,
so that we had some difficulty in dispos-
ing of our leisure. Colonel Topham,
my friend's father, was little better off
in this respect than ourselves—he could
hardly find occupation for himself during
more than three or four hours in the
morning, so it was with great exultation
that one afternoon, on his return from
Warwick, he brought us the intelligence
that the theatre was to be opened the
following Monday, and that it was an-
nounced that Mrs. Siddons would be
passing through the town, and would
play Catherine in Henry the Eighth, for
one night; of course he had secured
places for all our party. Theatres were
hardly then what they have become since
—either the audience possessed less in-
tellectual culture, and were satisfied with
less, or the actor understood his art bet-
ter, at all events, the amusement was
very popular, and the announcement
of the opening of a country theatre was
a signal for a pleasurable excitement in
the neighborhood. You may imagine, then,
how much the excitement was increas-
ed by the prospect of seeing the
greatest actress of her own, perhaps of
any time, of whose retirement people al-
ready began to talk.

"I shall not attempt to describe to you
what I should want words to convey—
the suffering majesty of the wronged
Catherine, almost divine as she appear-
ed by the side of the ranting Henry—
She bore herself as if she knew that she
was every inch a queen, her dignity giv-
ing a most moving pathos to her wo-
manly tenderness; while he, uncomfort-
able with padding and vainly endeavor-
ing to speak in a voice suitable to the
artificial proportions, rendered absurd
the violent but princely tyrant of the
poet. Such inequalities, painful as they
are, are looked upon as matters of course
in a country theatre. We had come to
see Mrs. Siddons, and expected nothing
but amusement from the blunders and
misapprehensions of the rest of the com-
pany. My friends were familiar with
most of the actors—several were native
to the place—but the name of the ac-
tress who was to play Anne Boleyn had
already given rise to some speculation
in our party. No one was acquainted
with it, no one had seen the lady who
bore it. When she entered, in her
graceful and modest costume, there was
an involuntary start of admiration thro'
the house. Anything more lovely was
never seen; and when she spoke, her
words were delivered with propriety and
intelligence, but in a subdued and rather
timid tone, which added greatly to
her charm. We held our breath lest
we should lose one tremor of her girl-
ish voice. Catherine herself was almost
forgotten in sympathy and pity for Anne
Boleyn.

"In the after-piece, the young actress
played again. This time she had a part
which entirely suited her: she had to
play a spoiled child sent to school to be
taught manners. The character was ex-
actly suited to her years and to her taste.
She acted without effort and with per-
fect success. It was evident that at the
time she was living in the scene. It was
impossible to express the delight while
she was speaking and moving—we feared
to lose one glance of the mischiev-
ous eyes, or a toss of the beautiful
head; but when at last we burst out into
loud applause, she looked round in
amazement to see for whom the demon-
stration was meant, and when our re-
newed cries and whistles of some one
who stood near her convinced her that
she was the object of our admiration, a
look of bewilderment, which had much
more of displeasure than of triumph in
it, broke over her countenance; she made
a hasty salutation and then ran off the
stage.

"Nobody thought, nobody spoke of
anything but the beautiful actress. We
soon learnt that she was niece to the
manager, and was residing in town with
her mother, a widow, and three or four
brothers and sisters. We went to the
theatre whenever she acted. Mrs. Top-
ham invited her to her house; so did all
the ladies in the neighborhood. In the
morning she looked even more lovely
than on the stage; she was hardly seven-
teen; her complexion had the transpar-
ency and the variability of early youth,
in her mind and manners the simple
trustfulness of the child was blended
with the opening sensibilities of the wo-
man. It is impossible to give you any
idea of the elastic grace of her motions,
of the marvellous and ever-changing
expression of the countenance—nothing
that approached her could withstand her
witchery."

"As a natural consequence of her po-
sition and her singular beauty, Violet
Elder was capricious and proud. She
did not attempt to conceal her dislike of
some of the forward coxcombs who
pressed their attentions upon her, or her
displeasure at an ill-expressed or too
open compliment. How it was I know
not—perhaps because silent admiration
was better suited to her taste—perhaps,
as I rather incline to think, from the na-
tural kindness of her heart, which led
her to see the loneliness of mine, and I
was compassionate the nervous tremor with
which her presence inspired me; for

these or other reasons, she soon distin-
guished me, and showed pleasure in
conversing with me. She took me into
her confidence, demanded little services
of me, treated 'as a friend,' and invited
me home to see her mother, whom she
loved with a devoted though sometimes
dictatorial affection. If she looked love-
ly among the gay and wealthy, where
her only business was to be amused,
how much more lovely did she appear
in her simple home, the support and or-
nament of the humble household—
Here all pride, all restraint was lost in
her affection for her mother, a gentlewo-
man still eminently handsome, and not
beyond the middle age—and in her cor-
dial and playful love for her younger
brothers and sisters. I must not dwell
on this part of my story, though God
knows I could linger over it for hours.

"That I loved her with a true and
earnest passion I need hardly tell you—
She returned my love; I had the assur-
ance from her own dear lips. After the
term of my visit at Topham Court had
expired, I took lodgings not far from
Warwick, accounting to myself and to
my mother for not going home by the
necessity of reading for my approaching
examination. My mother wrote to me
frequently, and continually mentioned
my cousin Grace. This I did not re-
mark at the time, and merely read and
replied to her letters in an absent man-
ner. I was wrapt in the sweet delirium
of a higher existence; all that was gross
and material about me seemed to be
laid to rest. Violet was all in all to me.
I had no thought, no apprehension for
any except her. Creation seemed clothed
in divine beauty; life, in its larger,
fuller sense, was opening upon me, for
I drank deep of the golden waters of
love.

CHAPTER II.
"Thus passed half a year. I returned
to Oxford, but we corresponded almost
daily. I did not communicate anything
relative to Violet to my mother, from an
instinctive apprehension, I suppose; for
certainly it was not the result of design.
Besides, I never had been accustomed
to speak of my feelings to her or to any
one, and I was such a child in worldly
matters that I had never yet formed any
plans for the future. When I returned
to Warwick at Christmas, however, Mrs.
Elder gently required of me some ex-
planation, some statement of my inten-
tions. She told me it was very much
against her will that her daughter had
ever embraced the profession of the
stage; that nothing but the representa-
tion of her brother-in-law, and the ne-
cessities of her family, had induced her
to consent to her making use of her tal-
ents in this way; that it would be a
very great happiness to her to see her
niece, convinced as she was of our
mutual attachment; that she felt the dan-
ger of Violet's position, and was ex-
tremely anxious to place her in one more
congenial to her tastes, and better cal-
culated to develop the softer portions of
her character. She concluded by in-
forming me that Violet had received an
extremely advantageous offer of an en-
gagement in London, but they had de-
layed accepting it until she had spoken
with me.

"I replied that I was just ready to take
orders, that there was a good living wait-
ing for me, and that I would write to
my parents by that night's post, to re-
quest their consent. Mrs. Elder looked
a little grave that evening, Violet and I
were perfectly happy. We sat talking of
our future. I described to her the par-
sonage and the surrounding country;
spoke of my father, of my mother, and
of my grand relations at Cobham Hill.
The next day was also one of unimag-
ined happiness. We walked in the
bright winter weather along the hard
roads, her brothers running races past
us. Her complexion assumed a more
transparent brilliancy; her eyes sparkled
with health and happiness.

"That night, when I returned to my
lodgings, I found my mother waiting for
me. She was white with passion. In
unmeasured terms she upbraided me
with dissimulation and every species of
misconduct. In her anger she told me
that my hand had long since been dis-
posed of; that I was affianced to my
cousin Grace; that she and her brother
had settled it when we were both chil-
dren. She reminded me of the calling
for which I was intended, and demand-
ed if I thought an actress a fit wife for
a clergyman and a Watson? At first
her rebuke stunned me, and I listened
in bewildered dismay; but the con-
temptuous mention of Violet roused the
dormant passions within me. I sternly
and indignantly protested that Violet
was worthy of a much greater fortune
than I could offer her. I declared that
I would not be bound by a contract made
without my knowledge. I asserted that
I would make Violet my wife—that in
the sight of Heaven we were already
united. My mother was in her turn as-
tonished; she had never suspected that
I inherited so much of her own temper.
From angry denunciation she turned to
entreaty, to supplication. I met her in
the same spirit. I begged her to see
Violet—to judge for herself. She abso-
lutely refused; and commanded me, if I
valued her blessing, to attend her home
on the morrow.

"I had been too long accustomed to
obey her to refuse compliance, especial-
ly as she enforced her command by tel-
ling me of my father's severe illness, and
his imperative desire to see me. Besides
I was frightened at the strength of my
own passions, and hoped to be able to

soften her, and to win my father to my
side.

"While my mother was dressing next
morning, and whilst the post chaise in
which we were to travel was waiting
at the door, I ran down to Violet's house.
It was still very early, and I had to wait
some minutes before Violet could see
me. I had not been in bed nor had I
closed my eyes all night. I supposed I
looked very haggard, for she started when
she saw me.
"Is anything the matter?"
"No, no, dearest; I am only come to
say good-bye. I am obliged to go to the
North. My father is very ill, and I
want to see him."
"Violet's face brightened. She laid
her hand lovingly on my arm.
"I am very sorry, love; but I hope he
will soon be better, and that you will not
be many days gone."
"They were the last words I ever
heard her speak. I could not bear her
trustful tenderness; my tears choked my
utterance.

"How my mother detained my letters,
how my uncle himself went to Warwick,
saw Violet, appealed to her pride, told
her that if I married her I should be
disowned by my family, and ruined; how
by a thousand other false and cruel ar-
guments they wrung from her a denuncia-
tion of my engagement to her, and at
last induced her to send me back all my
little presents, and all my letters, I never
knew until long, long afterwards. She
sent me a few lines—a little letter—with
them, but I did not receive it at the time,
not until long, long afterwards. Though
the things of which I speak are long
past, though the paper is yellow with
age, and the words traced in her pretty
girl's hand are illegible, I knew them
by heart.

"Dearest, I shall never write to you
again. I send you back your presents,
and what is much harder your letters—
Your mother and uncle are quite right.
I never thought I was fit to be your wife.
I wish you very, very happy. Do not
think that I blame you at all. God
bless you. Perhaps I ought not to pray
for you, but I cannot help it yet; and I
do not think that my prayers can do you
harm. You know how dearly I loved
you; but I do not love you now, since it
would be your ruin. Oh! if I must be-
come very wicked, if I must grow proud
and sinful, still pray for me, you who
are so good, who are to live a pure and
holy life, your prayers will be heard;
and it cannot do you harm to pray for
me.
VIOLET ELDER.

"P. S.—I hope you will marry your
cousin, and that you will be happy."
V. E.

"I do not think my mother, fertile as
she was in expedients, could have suc-
ceeded in keeping me away from Violet,
but for my father's continued and seri-
ous illness. As it was, I wrote again
and again to Violet, and, as I received
no answer, no explanation of the return
of my letters, I was in a continual state
of agitation. An idea of the truth—that
my letters were detained—sometimes
flashed across my mind; but I found
it hard to believe that my mother would
have recourse to such means—
At rare intervals I felt displeasure against
Violet. At length, my father getting no
better, but rather worse, the doctors or-
dered him to a warmer climate. I am
not sure that my mother did not suggest
the remedy; she was certainly very ear-
ger in adopting it.

"While we were in London on our
way to the Continent, I insisted on go-
ing to Warwick. My mother made no
difficulty; she was probably aware of the
inutility of my visit.
"When I reached the lodgings which
the Elders had occupied, I found them
empty, the theatre was closed, all the
company were dispersed. The keeper of
the lodgings informed me that Violet
had been very ill; that she was gone to
Scotland—she believed, to fulfil an en-
gagement. We were to sail for Italy
on the morrow. To follow her was im-
possible, and the woman could give no
clue to her address. It was even a com-
fort to know that Violet had been ill;
that might be the reason my letters re-
mained unanswered. Her mother, too,
would probably be offended by the re-
fusal of my parents to sanction our en-
gagement. Violet had been very ill,
the landlady said, for three weeks. She
had had a fever, and they had cut off
nearly all her beautiful hair. She used
to cry out and talk wildly when she was
ill; but her mother nursed her herself,
and allowed no one else to go into the
room. She was almost well before she
went away. She used to go out in the
carriage, and she revived and smiled
again, too; but, somehow, there seemed
a weight on her spirits; it wasn't her
old smile—but then she had been very
ill.

"Perhaps the woman had connected
Violet's illness with me. Women have
an intuitive perception of such matters.
At first she was very cold and little dis-
posed to be communicative. But I sup-
posed my own countenance bore some
trace of the suffering I had undergone.
Perhaps she saw in me something that
moved her compassion; be that as it
may, she threw off the constraint she
had at first put upon herself, told me
many touching details of Violet's weak-
ness, and permitted me to visit the room
where I had so often sat with her. She
also gave me a braid of the hair which
had been cut off; how she came to have
it I don't know; I have sometimes hop-
ed it might have been left with her for
me.

"I had been too long accustomed to
obey her to refuse compliance, especial-
ly as she enforced her command by tel-
ling me of my father's severe illness, and
his imperative desire to see me. Besides
I was frightened at the strength of my
own passions, and hoped to be able to

has been heard. It is true the officers of many counties have evinced an energy and promptness worthy of the highest admiration, and have already furnished complete and satisfactory reports; but the operation of the whole system is nevertheless unavoidably retarded, and diligence is deprived of its reward.

The injurious and disastrous consequences of protracted delay may be prevented by a very little effort. Let the Trustees throughout the State, who have hitherto failed to report, immediately communicate to their Commissioners a statement of the number of children of the educational age in their respective townships. The other items

of information sought, though of much interest and importance, are not *indispensably necessary*. Let the Commissioners, without delay, forward transcripts of such statements to my office, and the first great step in the organization of the system will have been accomplished. The distribution chares of the townships can soon afterwards be declared, and Schools can be put into *immediate operation*.

It is earnestly hoped that this appeal may not be made in vain; that the slight effort which is called for, and by which so much can be accomplished, will be speedily made, and that none will throw themselves, even temporarily, beyond the reach of those benefits which were designed to be universal.

Time and experience will doubtless suggest methods of management that will gratefully simplify and lighten the discharge of duties that may at first seem complicated and onerous. Such forms and instructions as may be deemed necessary for the organization of Schools will accompany the report of the first apportionment, which will be issued in October.

apply to the Commissioners for license, and the necessary preparation of School buildings can be made. Where the convenience and wants of the people require it, houses already constructed may of course be used, and Schools in successful operation may be adopted by the Trustees, and subsequently conducted under their supervision.

It may remove some uncertainty, and serve as a general answer to numerous enquiries, to state in conclusion, that the amount of money to be disbursed under the first apportionment, including the interest of the 16th section fund, is about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

sand dollars, and that there will be reported something near one hundred and fifty thousand children. As was said at the beginning, it is not to be expected that this will be sufficient to furnish educational facilities to every neighborhood and family in the State, free of charge. If however, it attains

late to action those who had slumbered over their duty—if it lead to the establishment of nearly two thousand Schools in which the blessing of knowledge are dispensed gratuitously, even to a partial extent, a triumph will have been achieved that will richly compensate for whatever amount of treasure or of effort it may cost.

Very respectfully, &c.

WM. F. PERRY.

Effects of Moonlight on Fish.

I know an instance where a person purchased newly-caught fish at the fishing station, and threw them floundering into his wagon, without taking the precaution to cover them from the moon's rays of the

night. He lived a distance in the country, which required about five hours to reach, and he thought, as the journey was to be made in the cool of the night, all would be well, but he was greatly surprised when he arrived at home at daylight, to find the most of his fish so green and putrid that they had to be thrown away. *W. L. G. 41: 2.*

Such an effect would not have been produced upon fish on a moonless night, nor even by exposure to the sun's rays for the same period.—All old house keepers are careful not to expose fresh fish or meat to moonlight. It is also generally believed that it is dangerous to sleep exposed to the moon's rays. These

precautions and extraordinary opinions had their origin in facts, which I have observed on both land and water. The great thing in mooted questions in natural philosophy, is first to discover and arrange facts: but in accounting for them, there may be a variety of opinions, until some new fact is discovered which settles all the disputed

points.—*Cor. Scientific American.*

HOW SHE FELT WHEN FIRST KISSED.—A lady friend of ours says the first time she was kissed by a "feller," she felt like a big tub of roses swimming in honey, cologne, nutmeg and blackberries. She also felt as if something was running through her nerves on feet.

of diamonds, escorted by several little Cupids in chariots drawn by angels, shaded honeysuckles, the whole shad by melted rainbows. Jerusalem, what power there is in a full-breasted kiss!

The cholera has not yet appeared in Charleston, S. C.

Charleston or Baltimore.

Additional by the Asia

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—Russia is reported to have asked for an armistice. Omar Pasha has gone to consult the French and English Admirals.

Eighty siege pieces have been landed at Varna, where there are now 60,000 French, 30,000 English and 10,000 Turks.

At a Cabinet Council held at Vienna on the 25th (?) it was decided to send forward armaments to the Wallachian frontier with all dispatch, and it is reported that a day was also fixed for the entry of the Austrians into the Principality.

The Danish Government refuses to permit the Allies to establish a cholera hospital on Danish territory.

Some very important arrests have been made at Pera.

IMPORTANT FROM VIENNA.—July 28.—Austria and Prussia are agreed upon the appreciation which the last Russian note deserves. The two Governments only disagree on minor points—but they agree in asserting that the occupation of the Principality by Russia is dangerous to the integrity of the Porte—and the Russian propositions cannot be taken into consideration, until the Principality are evacuated. The joint answer of Austria and Prussia will be addressed not to Count Nesselrode, but to Count Esterhazy.

LA HAYE, July 26.—Admiral Napier and Puseval Denschanes will permit neutral vessels to leave the blockaded ports.

SPAIN, Tuesday, July 25.—Madrid was quiet. Espartero would arrive on the 28th. Gen. Manuel Concha had arrived, and acted cordially with the Captain General.

At Alicante a deplorable accident happened during the revolt. A large number of women were at work in a cigar factory when the conflict began in the street. In alarm they rushed down the staircase, the balustrade gave way, and they were precipitated into the "well." Sixteen were killed and many frightfully injured.

THE WAR.—It seems at length acknowledged by the British Government—as well by the admissions of Ministers in both Houses of Parliament, as by the tone of the editorials in their acknowledged organs—that the Emperor of Russia will not abate one jot of his original demands, and that the war will be long and protracted. The official answer of the Czar to the Austrian summons—on which all hopes of a peaceful settlement hung—has not been suffered to transpire, beyond the fact that it was, haughty and unfavorable.

Report says that the Czar's verbal reply to the Austria Representative was—Tell your master that if he wishes war he shall have it! but probably neither he nor I will see the end of it? This reply savors too much of the Stock Exchange. Meanwhile, the Austrian Government contents itself by giving assurances in general terms, that "Austria will not disappoint the expectation of Europe." And Prussia shows less inclination to side in any way with the Western Powers.

THE DANUBE.—We have little or nothing additional from the actual seat of war. Prince Gortschakoff having discovered that the body of the Turkish army is not, as was supposed, at Guirgoev, is withdrawing part of his army to Bucharest, and it is believed that his right and left wings are retreating to the Sereth line of operations.

Omar Pasha was at Giurgevo on the 27th. The Turkish outposts are at Parapaj, where a sanguinary engagement was fought on the 19th. A Russian camp of 50,000 men is to be formed at Uzitseni. Prince Gortschakoff is confirmed in command of the Moldavo Wallachian army. A courier from St. Petersburg met Gortschakoff at Bucharest on the 19th, with a letter from the Czar approving of the plan of the campaign submitted to him by the General. The Russians are to resume offensive operations, and Gortschakoff is reported to have received orders to drive the Turks across the Danube, at whatever cost—more easily ordered than done. Letters from Constantinople state that the Austrian Intermunio had expressed himself very strongly at Omar Pasha's "presumption" in crossing the Danube, after it had been agreed that the Principality should be occupied by Austria!

Another Murder in New York

Another shocking murder was committed in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. N. T. TUCKER, editor of the *Daily Freeman*, on his way home from his office, drank with a friend and became intoxicated. On reaching home he gave his children a pop-gun, which soon after created a quarrel among them, and he subsequently took up a razor, and laying hold of his little boy, aged five years, he cut his throat from ear to ear, killing him instantly. The New York *Express* gives the following details of the revolting scene:

"As he was about to commit the fatal deed, the child cried, in piti-

able accents, 'don't kill me, daddy, and these were the last words the babe spoke, for in a second he was dead.' The mother, who was in the room, and little thought her husband was about to commit the horrible deed, shrieked, and he immediately caught hold of her and cut her throat from the left ear, but the razor missed the jugular vein and cut the cheek. He then made two other attempts at her throat, making severe gashes, but she struggled and fought with him, and prevented his accomplishing his murderous purpose. The daughter of the unfortunate man, and her brother, escaped from the room and gave the alarm; and soon Officer Cavity, of the Third District, and several other persons, rushed up stairs to withhold his murderous hand. On entering, they found Mr. Tucker struggling with his wife, in the act of cutting at her throat; on the floor lay the body of the murdered child, weltering in its blood, which made the room like a slaughter house. One of the persons who first entered struck the murderer on the head and knocked him down, and one or two others held him down. He tried to get his hand into his pocket, threatening to shoot them, but the officer raised his club to strike him if he made any attempt to injure them. They then secured him and conveyed him to the Third District station house, where he was locked up out of the way of further harm. In the commission of the horrible deed he cut his own thumb severely.

"Medical aid was immediately called to Mrs. Tucker, who may recover, though it is doubtful."

BUTCHERIES IN BUENOS AYRES or ROSAS.—The Hon. John S. Pendleton, late U. S. Minister to Buenos Ayres, in his testimony before the Downing court-martial in Philadelphia, stated that Gen. Rosas, during the recent revolution there, had caused 5,000 persons to be privately assassinated in 15 years, and that within a week of the time in which application was made by the persons for assistance to escape, the Rosas had more than a dozen persons arrested in the streets and shot down at once, without any trial whatever. The public executions were enormous. There was a club organized for the purpose of declaring who should be killed. The houses of the doomed were broken open at night, the inmates murdered, and their bodies carried away in the public carts the next morning. If any one should happen to complain, it would be his or her turn next to be assassinated.

Holloway's Pills.—The Pills prepared by the celebrated Professor Holloway, are one of the greatest blessings ever discovered, for the alleviation of certain departments of human misery. Combining as they do some of the choicest offerings of the Vegetable World, combined under the supervision and knowledge of a highly scientific Gentleman, it is not at all strange that they have effected the most astonishing Cures. For any of that numerous class of complaints, growing out of an impure state of the blood, the Pills are marvellously happy and thorough in their action. There are few maladies which if treated early, will not be nipped in the bud by this Medicine; while for not a few, it is a positive specific.—*Boston Bee*.

Married Aug. 15th by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield M. E. H. Self to Miss Lucinda A. Gossett, all of this county.

DEATHS.—Died on the 16th July, at the residence of her husband, in Choccoloco valley, after an illness of fewer of six days, Mrs. Sarah Stafford, wife of D. J. Stafford.

Land for Sale. I offer for sale on accommodating terms my tract of Land, situated 11 miles north of Jacksonville, containing 100 acres, 80 creek bottom and 20 up land, about 41 acres cleared and in cultivation. There is good well-water on, and Oyster Creek running through the place, with beautiful situations for building. The neighborhood is exceedingly healthy.

MADISON L. MONROE, August 22, 1854.

REMOVAL. B. H. WYNNE'S Tailor Shop has been removed to the north side of the public square, two doors west of Woodward & White's counting Room.

August 22, 1854.

HEAD QUARTERS, 72nd Reg. A. M. Jacksonville, Ala. August 17, 1854.

It is ordered by the Colonel of the 72nd Reg't. A. M., that the officers and privates of said Reg't. be and appear in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the 22nd and 23rd day of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill and review.

It is further ordered that the commissioned and non-commissioned officers be and appear on the day previous (22nd) at said place for drill.

The Captains of the companies of said Reg't. are ordered to extend the above orders.

By order of Col. J. F. STOKES, Robt. H. WYNNE, Adgt. 72d Reg.

TWO Rockaway-buggies, one Square Rockaway and a variety of Buggies now on hand, and for sale at low prices by MORRIS, HICKS & CO. Morrisville, Ala. Aug. 22, '54.

CHARLESTON COURIER.

"As he was about to commit the fatal deed, the child cried, in piti-

AUCTION!!

The undersigned will offer at public auction in the Town of Jacksonville, commencing on Monday 18th Sept. next, an extensive stock of

GOODS.

Comprising a great variety of the latest styles, and of quality equal to any usually brought to this market. The goods were selected with care for the retail trade. Persons wishing to purchase bargains would do well attend.

Terms made known on the day. JOHN BROWNLEE, August 22, 1854.

A Large lot of good Pine lumber for building, (nearly all dry,) on hand for sale by MORRIS, HICKS & CO. Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

Jacksonville Female Academy. The 6th session of the Jacksonville Female Academy will commence on Monday the 1st day of September next, under the superintendence of Miss F. P. NORRIS, assisted by Miss M. E. GRANT.

Pupils should commence promptly with the first day of the session, as it will be advantageous to themselves and a great convenience to the Teachers in the arrangement of classes.

The Trustees indulge the hope that this deservedly popular institution will be liberally patronized by the public.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y. Aug. 18, 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, Court of Probate for Benton County Alabama, Regular Term August 1, A. D. 1854.

This day came E. L. Woodward Administrator of the estate of Y. C. Woodward deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, it is therefore ordered by the court that Monday the 9th day of October next be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be holden at the Court house of said county, on said Monday the 9th day of October next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 14th day of August, A. D. 1854.

ATTEST, A. WOODS, Judge, Aug. 15, '54.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY, Jesse Featherston, vs. Eleanor Gatzaway, John Gatzaway, Adm'r of Jesse Gatzaway dec'd.

In this cause upon motion of compl't. it appearing from his affidavit on file that William Gatzaway, a son and heir at law of Jesse Gatzaway deceased, if dead that he died in the State of Arkansas, having children his heirs at law, who are now somewhere in that State, but that the number, sex and christian names of whom after diligent search he cannot ascertain, but that said children are minors. It is therefore ordered by the court that the said children and minor heirs of the said Wm. Gatzaway deceased answer said bill of complaint before the 15th day of October next or in default a guardian ad litem will be appointed for them and their cause and proceed to a hearing. It is ordered that publication of this order be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper, published in the Town of Jacksonville in this State, for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be posted up at the Land office in the Town of Lebanon, within forty days from the making of the same, there being no court house or fixed place of holding court in the county.

A true copy of the minutes of said court. Test, J. B. WALDEN, August 2nd 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY, John McClain, Elizabeth McClain.

An affidavit being made in this cause that the debt is a non-resident and that her residence is unknown. It is therefore on motion of compl't. ordered by the court that unless the said defendant answer the original and amended bill in this cause before the 15th day of October next that the same be taken as in all things confessed, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be posted up at the Land office in the town of Lebanon, within forty days from the making of the same, there being no court house or fixed place of holding court in this county. A true copy from the minutes of said court. Test, J. B. WALDEN, Aug. 2nd, 1854. 15. Reg.

THE CABIN BOY'S STORY. A SEMI-NATURAL ROMANCE OF INTENSE INTEREST, BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "PIRATE DOCTOR," THE "LAWYER'S STORY," THE "OLD DOCTOR," &c. The success of the above works is a sufficient guarantee of the favor with which any production from the pen of the author will be received by the public. "The Cabin Boy's Story" is a romantic narrative, illustrating the horrors of the Slave Trade, as carried on in the Coast of Africa. The author has served in the navy—and the descriptions and characters are painted from personal acquaintance with them. The story is full of exciting interest and adventure as the celebrated work of DeFoe, "Robinson Crusoe," and has the advantage over that glorious fiction, inasmuch as it is founded on facts of every day occurrence. The history of the heroine of the story, Zuleika, the Circassian Slave, purchased at Constantinople, educated and married by the reckless yet civilised, and the commander of the Albatross, is simply the narration of a fact printed from the life, and all the numerous characters portrayed throughout the story are vividly and graphically drawn. The publishers have already received orders for the whole of the edition it was originally intended to publish; consequently, they have been obliged largely to increase it; and they respectfully request that all orders may be sent in immediately. They confidently expect that the work will create as much interest as any work of fiction that has of late years emanated from the press, notwithstanding, since the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," works relating to slavery in America, FRODO AND CON, have been numerous none have appeared, having relative to the system of purchasing slaves on the African coast written by one who has witnessed it in all its hideous deformity. The work is written in concise and pure language, and will be a welcome addition to the family library. The work will form a beautiful and instructive volume of 400 pages handsomely illustrated with fine engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth. Price, in cloth, one dollar in paper, 75 cents. At which rate copies will be sent by the publishers to any part of the country, free of postage. For sale wholesale and retail by the publishers, ELLSWORTH & STREET, No. 22 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK. And by all the Booksellers throughout the United States and British Provinces. Aug. 1854.—22.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

The subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes.

From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy styles, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing THRESHING MACHINES, both Spike & Windmill-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses; Bedsteads, Tables, Wardrobes, &c. any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS, & CO. E. G. MORRIS, HIRAM HICKS, J. R. LOYD, July 23, 1854.—1y.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, July 27, A. D. 1854.

This day came W. J. Ingram, Administrator of the estate of Thos. D. Ingram, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his said administration. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Monday the 11th day of September next be set for examining, stating, and reporting said accounts, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be holden at the Court house of said county, on said Monday the 11th day of September next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office this 27th day of July, A. D. 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate, Aug. 1, 1854.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AUGUST, "The Cabin Boy's Story."

A SEMI-NATURAL ROMANCE OF INTENSE INTEREST, BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "PIRATE DOCTOR," THE "LAWYER'S STORY," THE "OLD DOCTOR," &c. The success of the above works is a sufficient guarantee of the favor with which any production from the pen of the author will be received by the public. "The Cabin Boy's Story" is a romantic narrative, illustrating the horrors of the Slave Trade, as carried on in the Coast of Africa. The author has served in the navy—and the descriptions and characters are painted from personal acquaintance with them. The story is full of exciting interest and adventure as the celebrated work of DeFoe, "Robinson Crusoe," and has the advantage over that glorious fiction, inasmuch as it is founded on facts of every day occurrence. The history of the heroine of the story, Zuleika, the Circassian Slave, purchased at Constantinople, educated and married by the reckless yet civilised, and the commander of the Albatross, is simply the narration of a fact printed from the life, and all the numerous characters portrayed throughout the story are vividly and graphically drawn. The publishers have already received orders for the whole of the edition it was originally intended to publish; consequently, they have been obliged largely to increase it; and they respectfully request that all orders may be sent in immediately. They confidently expect that the work will create as much interest as any work of fiction that has of late years emanated from the press, notwithstanding, since the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," works relating to slavery in America, FRODO AND CON, have been numerous none have appeared, having relative to the system of purchasing slaves on the African coast written by one who has witnessed it in all its hideous deformity. The work is written in concise and pure language, and will be a welcome addition to the family library. The work will form a beautiful and instructive volume of 400 pages handsomely illustrated with fine engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth. Price, in cloth, one dollar in paper, 75 cents. At which rate copies will be sent by the publishers to any part of the country, free of postage. For sale wholesale and retail by the publishers, ELLSWORTH & STREET, No. 22 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK. And by all the Booksellers throughout the United States and British Provinces. Aug. 1854.—22.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC! The undersigned have now opened a line of Four Horse Coaches which run regular between Montevallo and Talladega, via Shelby Springs and Columbiana.

A Coach leaves Montevallo, daily, on the arrival of the Cars, for Shelby Springs, and returns next morning in time for the passengers to take the Cars, going down.

A Coach leaves Shelby Springs every Monday Wednesday and Friday, 5 o'clock P. M.

Arrive at Talladega at 3 o'clock A. M., connecting with the daily line from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery.

Leaves Talladega, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

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HARRINGTON & BARNES, July 25 1854.—6m.

NOTICE. MADAME WILKIE respectfully announces to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that the 2nd session of her School for the present year will open on Monday the 10th July, for the reception of scholars.

Her prices will be the same rates as at her previous sessions; but she would beg leave to state that no deduction will be made for lost time except in cases of protracted illness.—July 4, 1854.

Augusta, July 1854. MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA. THE twenty-ninth course of Lectures at this Institution will commence the First Monday in November next.

Faculty. Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D. Surgery—L. A. DUGAS, M. D. Chemistry & Pharmacy—ALEXANDER MEANS, M. D. Materia Medica, Therapeutics & Medical Jurisprudence—J. P. GARVIN, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women & Infants—J. A. EVE, M. D. Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. M. MILLER, M. D. Institutes and Practice of Medicine—L. D. FORD, M. D. Comparative and Microscopic Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy—R. CAMPBELL, M. D. Clinical Lectures will be delivered regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy. Fees for the entire Course, \$105 00 Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once) 5 00 For further particulars apply to G. M. NEWTON, Dean, Augusta, July 18, 1854.—3m.

Land for Sale. I now offer for sale, on accommodating terms, my land, consisting of 164 ACRES, lying five and a half miles south of Jacksonville, on the McGehee road. There are on the tract about 50 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The premises are handsomely improved. The place is well watered; and has on it a fine Apple Orchard of about 200 trees, more than half of which are bearing—also a good Peach Orchard, and a fine variety of other fruits.

CHARLES R. SMITH, July 25, 1854.

Morrisville Flouring Mills. COME AND TRY US. THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fullest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accommodating and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

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THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERMANENT VIGILANCE.

Vol. 18.—No. 34.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY AUGUST 29, 1854.

Whole No. 925.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the

end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to

discontinue will be considered an en-

gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-

rearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or

less for the first insertion, and fifty cents

per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the

foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per

square.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, JR.

KEYSTONE STATE.

1500 Tons, Capt. R. HANDE.

Ninety-eight passages without a

single failure.

River navigation 100 miles on the

Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sail-

ing days every Wednesday, from each

port, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA. KEYSTONE STATE.

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Spring & Summer

STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-

brellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,

Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,

Augusta, Ga.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs

leave to call the attention of Mer-

chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-

tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found latest

styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab

Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS,

Bunk, Beaver, and Cass's soft fan-

cy Hats various colors. Campe-

achy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-

ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-

ton, Florence, Pedal and French

Straw do. Double and single brim

Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats.

Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and

Lace BONNETS. Rutland and

Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers.

Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMB-

RELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and

Bonnet Linings—assortment kept

full by supplies received weekly

from manufacturers, and offered at

prices as low as can be bought at

any southern market, and mer-

chants will find it to their interest

to examine my stock before mak-

ing purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale on ac-

commodating terms, my plantation

situated five miles south of Jack-

sonville, containing 430 acres, 320

of which is cleared and in a good

state of cultivation. About 125

acres bottom land fifty cleared, and

the upland the first class of soil in

this section of the State. The place

is well watered with good springs;

one of which is extraordinary for

size and beauty, situated conven-

ient to a fine building location.—

There is on the place a good Gin

House, and out houses; and a good

Orchard of various kinds of selec-

ted fruit. The best lot for range

in the country. The nearest por-

tion of the land is one and a quar-

ter miles from the Selma & Tenn.

Rail Road, and altogether it is as

desirable a location as can conven-

iently be found.

Persons who may desire to pur-

chase are referred to Maj. B. C.

Wylie. WM. L. TERRY.

April 11, 1854.—3m.

ELECTION NOTICE.

IN obedience to a special act passed at

the last session of the General Assem-

bly, approved Feb. 2nd, 1854, there

will be an election held on the first Mon-

day in August at all the precincts in

Benton County, for four Commissioners

of Roads and Revenues, for Benton Co.

also, at the same time and place, in

obedience to an act approved Feb. 16th

1854, there will be an election held for

Tax Assessor of Benton County.

A. WOODS, Judge

May 20, 1854. of Probate.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets

At Wholesale.

MERCHANTS visiting Augusta

are requested to call and exam-

ine our Large and Well Selected

STOCK of

HATS, CAPS,

AND

BONNETS.

Which I offer as low as can be

bought in Charleston or New-York,

with the addition of Freight.

If you do not believe it, call and

see, as I take pleasure in showing

my Goods.

WM. N. NICHOLS,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.

Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.

Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND

FANCY

DRY GOODS.

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

(Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)

William E. Jackson,

George T. Jackson,

John T. Miller,

Saml. A. Verdery.

Agents of the Hancock Manu-

facturing Co., Shirts, Sheetings

and Osnaburghs at

FACTORY PRICES.

Liberal discount for Cash.

Country merchants visiting Au-

gusta or Charleston, are respect-
fully invited to examine our assort-
ment and prices.

April, 11, 54.—1y.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Augusta Mills Shirts, Osnaburghs

and Stripes, sold at Facto-

ry Prices by the bale. FIVE per

cent off for Cash.

April, 11854.—11y.

no effect, and the government officers

were at a loss how to proceed in the

matter.

It was a dark, cloudy night in Havana,

some three or four months subsequent

to the issuing of these placards announc-

ing the rewards as referred to, when two

sentinels were pacing backwards and

forwards before the main entrance to the

Governor's palace, just opposite the

grand plaza. A little before midnight a

man wrapped in a cloak was watching

them from behind the statue of Ferdin-

and, near the fountain, and, after obser-

ving that the two soldiers acting as sen-

tinels paced their brief walk so as to

meet each other, and then turn their

backs as they separated, leaving a brief

moment in the interval when the eyes of

both were turned away from the entrance

they were placed to guard, seemed to

calculate upon passing them unobserved.

It was an exceedingly delicate maneu-

ver, and required great care and dexter-

ity to effect it; but at last it was adroitly

done, and the stranger sprang lightly

through the entrance, secreting himself

behind one of the pillars in the inner

court of the palace. The sentinels paced

on undisturbed.

The figure which had thus stealthily

effected an entrance, now sought the

broad stairs that led to the Governor's

suite of apartments, with a confidence

that evinced a perfect knowledge of the

place. A second guard-post was to be

passed at the head of the stairs; but,

assuming an air of authority, the stranger

offered a cold military salute and

passed forward, as though there was not

the most distant question of his right to

do so; and thus avoiding all suspicion

in the guard's mind, he boldly entered

the Governor's reception room unchal-

lenged, and closed the door behind him.

In a large easy chair sat the command-

er-in-chief, busily engaged in writing,

but alone. An expression of undisguis-

ed satisfaction passed across the weather-

beaten countenance of the new comer at

this state of affairs, as he coolly cast

his cloak and tossed it over his arm, and

then proceeded to wipe the perspiration

from his face. The Governor, looking

up with surprise, fixed his keen eyes up-

on the intruder.

"Who enters here, unannounced, at

this hour?" he asked, sternly, while he

regarded the stranger earnestly.

"One who has information of value

for the Governor-General. You are Ta-

con, I suppose."

"I am. What would you wish me,

or rather, how did you pass my guards

unchallenged?"

"Of that I am silent. You have

offered a handsome reward for informa-

tion concerning the rovers of the gulf."

"Ha, yes. What of them?" said Ta-

con, with undisguised interest.

"Excellent. I must speak with cau-

tion," continued the new comer; "other-

wise I may condemn and sacrifice my-

self."

"You have naught to fear on that

head. The offer of reward for evidence

against the scoundrels, also vouches

a pardon to the informant. You may

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at HOLLAND'S FILL AND ORIENTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

The Rev. W. E. M. Linfield's appointment for preaching in this place on Sunday next, is called in, in consequence of the White Plains Camp Meeting embracing that day.

The communication of "H." has been received; but in consequence of our absence the latter part of last week and the late hour it came to hand, we are compelled to defer it till next week.

It will be seen from the card of Messrs. Blessing & Privett, that they may be expected in this place about the 15th of Sept. Mr. Blessing was in this place some months since, and was then, during the time of his stay, very successful in the practice of his art, and in giving satisfaction to his patrons. At the urgent solicitation of many friends he promised to return some time within the year, which promise he is now about to fulfil. We would advise our friends in the country who may wish for pictures to avail themselves of the opportunity, as another of obtaining them in the most finished style of the art, at such cheap rates may not soon occur. True, they might possibly obtain cheap pictures, but in nine cases out of ten they would be such as they might be ashamed to show to their friends.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—This fatal scourge has again made its appearance in New Orleans. The report of interments for the week ending 13th instant, numbered 207 of which 43 died of yellow fever. The papers as usual are endeavoring to allay all fear of epidemic, and to prove that the city enjoys excellent health. On reference to papers of last year we find about the same state of the disease, and the same tone of the papers, only that the visitation of the disease was a little earlier in the season; in fact the city papers and boards of health seem unwilling to admit the existence of the disease until its ravages become absolutely fearful. To create unnecessary panic would be an error, but it is evidently a greater one to prevent persons at home and abroad from taking the necessary precautions against the disease.

We hope the patrons and friends of the Female Academy in this place, will not forget that the next session commences on Monday next.

PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The following article, briefly reviewing some of the most important acts of the present administration, is especially commended to the attention of those who have made so much noise, and seem to distress themselves so much about the recent bombardment of Greytown. These complaints are chiefly made by the opposition press, who contend that such summary retribution would not have been inflicted on any but a weak enemy. They never allude, in this connection to the conduct of the government towards Austria in the Kossuth affair; and it would perhaps be equally as well for them not to allude to the cold-blooded butchery of the 56 Americans on the Island of Cuba, during the late whig administration, which succeeded better in protecting the rights of the Spanish Government than its own. We do not pretend to say that the government was not justifiable in refusing to interfere in the case of the Cuban filibusters; but it is not a little singular that such cases of wholesale slaughter of American citizens never occur during a democratic administration. It cannot be denied that the very same papers and partisans who have complained of the bombardment of Greytown, have trumpeted forth every outrage committed on the American flag by land and sea, and seized upon every occasion to accuse the administration of a want of energy in redressing injuries; and in this very instance, we have no doubt, if the outrage at Greytown had been passed by unnoticed, they would have complained, and attributed it to the fact that the Greytown colony was under the protection of the powerful government of Great Britain. Should the present party lines continue, with their respective peculiar predilections, foreigners will learn (if they have not already) when they may insult the American flag with impunity, and when they must respect it.

The Administration and its Acts.

Under this caption the Boston Post contains a very long and remarkably able article which we regret that we have not room for entire. No one can review the conduct of the previous Galphin dynasty, without being convinced of the firmness, efficiency and ability with which President Pierce has carried out the long-cherished and salutary principles of the Republican party, and redeemed the promises of his noble Inaugural in enforcing a strict and faithful

economy, in cutting off the lavish and corrupting drains on the public treasury, which, under the late administration, had disgraced the nation, in enforcing a strict and industrious and energetic discharge of duty by government officials, in crushing the insidious and dangerous attacks on the treasury, embraced in the unconstitutional lunatic and river and harbor bills, in carrying out the spirit and letter of the compromise of 1850, by securing the passage of the Nebraska bill with its repeal of the unjust and unwarranted sectional line of the Missouri compromise, and by a prompt and vigorous practical enforcement of the fugitive slave law; in settling old and troublesome difficulties with foreign powers, and the extension of free principles of commercial intercourse with some of the richest portions of the globe; in a word, both in his domestic and foreign policy, President Pierce has shown himself to be a faithful disciple of the States Rights strict construction school, a consistent and liberal champion of safe and gradual progress, a true defender of the constitutional rights of the South, a true friend of the rights of the States and the union of the States, worthy of the applause, sympathy and support of the true patriots of the land. Especially should the South feel grateful to him for the fearless and admirable manner in which he has redeemed his pledges and placed the ship of State on the republican track.

Among the valuable proofs of a wise and statesman-like administration of our foreign policy, the Boston Post refers to the brilliant results of the negotiations to enlarge our commerce and to protect our rights.

1. The treaty with Mexico, by which serious difficulties of boundary have been peacefully adjusted; a right of way for interoceanic communication has been secured; a valuable acquisition of property has been gained, and thus a rupture with that country avoided.

2. The treaty with Japan, by which a new world has been opened to commerce, commenced, it is true, under the previous administration, but concluded by this.

3. A similar commercial treaty with Borneo, by which our trade in that region will derive great advantages.

4. The brilliant success in obtaining of Denmark, for American vessels, an exemption from the Sound tolls—an exemption that no European nation enjoys, and which was acquired by a firm protest against their injustice, enforced by urgent argument.

5. An important treaty with Russia, by which the great and searching principle of "Free Ships Free Goods," is made a part of the international law between the two countries.

6. The reciprocity treaty with Canada—a liberal, comprehensive and splendid measure.—American to the core in its basis—securing a large measure of reciprocal trade, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the extension of fishing rights, and closing up, sensibly and thoroughly, important points of dispute with Great Britain.

7. A number of treaties with the Indians, extinguishing their titles to lands in the territories.

To these we doubt not, we shall have the pleasure of adding, what will be the crowning act of the administration and a work of numberless blessings to our confederacy and to the cause of good government throughout the world—we mean the acquisition of Cuba, not by the force instrumentality of lawless filibusters, but by the silent and potent influence of wise and vigilant, and energetic argument and negotiation.

It is a matter of sincere gratification that, while the President was called upon to interpose his veto to check the wild legislation of Congress, his bold and patriotic action was finally sustained by Congress, thereby sanctioning the voice of the Democracy in 1852 and giving strength and solidity to the strict construction Republican cause.

No less gratifying is the firm manner in which President Pierce has executed the laws. "I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect." Let recent events, well says the Boston Post, tell "how firmly and wisely the President has acted on this conviction. Was the case presented to him, as in the instance of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, of carrying out the truly constitutional noninterference principle of the 1850 compromise as to interference by Congress with slavery? He was ready to sign the bill, and thus unhesitatingly carry into effect this great principle. Was the case presented of a traitorous resistance to the fugitive slave law? He was ready, promptly, and unhesitatingly, to say to the officers of the Government, the law must be executed, and thus to sustain, by force of arms if need be, the constitutional rights which he had pledged the country to support.

"With an administration that has produced such results, what is there to prevent all who mean to oppose a stern resistance to the dangerous ambition or the morbid enthusiasm that would dissolve the bonds that bind the country together, from rallying around it? Opposition to such an administration is to be expected. The present is of the same character as that which Jefferson and Jackson encountered. No language, whether designed to belittle as to ability, or to reproach for success, has been applied to General Pierce, that is more outrageous than was applied, by the opposition, to Jefferson and Jackson.

Both were held up by opponents as unfit for the station; both were maligned as to motives; both were pronounced to have lost their popularity. Both also encountered opposition in the ranks of the democracy. Jefferson's party policy, which he terms one of "coalition," estranged at first many of his supporters. He urged a reunion, on liberal principles, with his opponents; and for this he was charged with desertion of principle. Another source of opposition he thus (1801) describes: "Political adventurers, who have lost their chance of swindling and plunder in the waste of public money, will never cease to brawl on the breaking up of their sanctuary." Another source was disappointment as to office; and this carried off the brilliant Randolph. But the country looked to measures, and, because of these, it sustained the administration. Precisely the same results were seen in Jackson's time. Did not the papers teem with meetings of "original Jackson" men who denounced the intrepid hero? Did not eminent supporters fall off in Congress? Was he not vituperated as much as was Jefferson? But the people looked to his acts, the measures of his administration, and gave the judgment accordingly. Though a union of all the elements succeed in electing a opposition Congress, yet the people, when time and truth had done the work with clamor, nobly rallied to sustain measures that promoted the glory of the country. The same intelligent constituency exists to appeal to. When such measures as we have enumerated, that will promote the good of the country, come to be searched, they will make friends. The Democracy, and indeed all good citizens, will ask with emphasis for the reasons why they should join in opposition to such measures. In due time the Democratic party will rally to support a President and an administration so faithfully engaged in correcting, maintaining and strengthening the Laws, Constitution, and the Union. And when this noble organization, which in the past has borne our nation on so gloriously, rallies unitedly, and rallies for the sake of the country and nothing less than the whole country, it is sure to wave its banner in victory."

Richmond Enquirer.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

BR. STEAMSHIP

AMERICA.

Malifair, N. S. August 16.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship

America, Capt. W. J. C. Lano, has arrived at this port from Liverpool, which port she left on the 5th inst.

European Intelligence.

The Russians attacked the French and Turkish camp at Giurgovo, but were defeated with loss of 2000 killed and 500 taken prisoners, and compelled to retreat by forced marches.

The evacuation of Wallachia has been completed and the Russians are concentrating their forces.

OMAR PACHA was expected at Bucharest on the 17th inst., and brilliant preparations were being made for his reception.

The Austrian troops had been ordered to advance from Pesth to Galicia. The total Austrian force was 325,000 men. The frontiers had been crossed, but the preparations for hostilities were of a colossal character.

The cholera was raging in the British army, and at Constantinople.

The allied fleet in the Black Sea had gone to reconnoitre the coast of Crimea, and 100,000 were immediately to enter the Crimea, and get possession of the heights above Sebastopol.

The defeat of the Turks in Asia had been confirmed.

Marshal D'ILLIERS, with the French troops, had joined the allied fleet in the Baltic off Aland.

The Czar, together with the Arch Duke and Arch Duchess CONSTANCE, had a narrow escape of being captured by an English steamer.

Important intelligence was daily expected in London from the Baltic.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were holding a conference at Jachul on the 31st ult.

Spain was tranquil. The Queen had accepted ESPARTEIRO's plan for the government of the country, and appointed him President of the Council and O'DONNELL Minister of War.

Queen CHRISTIANA will be permitted to leave Spain, but if she does not go she will be forcibly rejected.

The Royal Council has been supposed, and the Junta abrogated.

The trial of the Ex-ministers has been ordered. STARTOWITS is in prison. The rest of the late Ministers, however, are concealed somewhere.

The Infante DON ENRIQUE has had his sentence of exile revoked.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALIC.

New York, August 19.

The U. S. Mail Steam Ship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, arrived at this port to-day from Liverpool, which port she left on the 9th inst.

General Intelligence.

It is stated that the Anglo-French forces were hovering along the coast of the Crimea preparatory to an attack on Sebastopol.

It is reported that Aland was captured by the allies on the 3d inst., and occupied by the French army under Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers.

The Russians evacuated Bucharest on the 1st instant, and Omar Pacha occupied it, at the last accounts, in person with a large force.

The English and French Representatives had formally notified Austria that they would "unconditionally reject all propositions emanating from the Czar."

The Turkish agent had come to the conclusion that the Emperor of Austria that he would not enter the Principality.

Denmark had declined to give in its adherence to the Austro-Prussian Treaty.

All was quiet in Spain. It is reported that an armed mob had refused to permit Queen Christina to leave Madrid, unless she paid a large sum. General Jose De La Cocha has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba.

The Cholera in France.

Terrible Ravages at Marseilles and elsewhere—Panic and Flight of Inhabitants—Awful Scenes.

The National Intelligencer publishes the following extract of a letter from an intelligent American now in Europe, dated,

Marseilles, Monday, July 17.

I am induced to make some remarks about the cholera, now in twenty-six departments in France. Perhaps they may throw light on the strange journeyings of this dreadful scourge of God.

It appears to have flown over Lyons, that large city watered on both sides by the Rhone and the Saone, and in every way surrounded by fresh water. It has never been there. It lighted at Avignon, at the Pope's palace, the highest ground in the city, occupied by French troops. Out of eight hundred in that pale two hundred and forty-five died; the rest marched to Arles, carrying the disease with them, and it there raged in the most dreadful manner. Such was the panic that in a population of twenty thousand only five thousand remained, the rest having fled no one knows where. The deaths are at present reduced to fifty per day. Some of the soldiers were ordered to Marseilles to embark for Algeria; they introduced it into this place.

Eighty thousand inhabitants have emigrated; many fled to encamp in the woods. Soon their little means will be exhausted, and they will be forced to obtain employment in or near the city, which will add to the victims. Many die of sheer fear. If the Russians were within five miles of the city—the Cosacks, correctly remembered France, within sight—the panic could not be greater. It is said that fathers have fled, leaving wives and children to follow as soon as necessary articles could be collected; also that mothers have done the same thing. This I will not believe of a mother. Families hire wagons, carrying bedding, &c., not knowing so that they only can get clear of the city, where they shall go, as the *bastides*, (country houses near the city,) six thousand in number, shanties, &c., are crowded. Our streets look as if a second fatal plague existed. At 6 o'clock the shops close, and everybody retires, while a death-like silence prevails even on the beautiful promenade Bonaparte, which is usually crowded till midnight. The deaths in the remaining population of 120,000, have been, within a few days, from 130 to 187 per day, the usual number being only 25.

A Government vessel sailed from here on the 10th for Constantinople, with troops; the cholera appeared on board, and they put into Malta having lost forty-five. Soon this fearful disease will be introduced into the armies of the Moslem, and their allies, the Western Powers.

From what I have said, it would appear that this scourge is not wholly in the air, as is believed in the United States, but is also communicated by travellers. It does not follow the course of rivers; it avoided Lyons, and, as I stated above, has never been there. That city, as regards fresh water, is washed on all sides by two mighty rivers; one coming from the North of France, passing by Paris, where the cholera is bad, the other from Switzerland. Marseilles is surrounded by the sea; no fresh water is near, yet see how it suffers.

CHOLERA RECORD.

Five fatal cases were reported in Boston during the twenty-four hours ending at noon Friday.

The Democratic Chicago Press of the 31st ult. says the Board of Health met on Sunday afternoon, and reported the deaths on Saturday, from cholera 20 other diseases 13.

Two fatal cases, supposed to be cholera, occurred last week at Columbia, Pa., brought on by imprudence.

In Providence, R. I., six cases occurred on the 2d inst., one fatal. On the 3d there were two cases, one of which proved fatal.

Great excitement was caused at Cincinnati, Ohio, by the sudden breaking out of sickness in the Sixteenth Ward, on Thursday. Seven deaths occurred before dark. The disease is confined principally to the Germans. The symptoms are those of cholera, though it is not thought to be that disease.

There have been three deaths from cholera at Carrollton, Ohio, and several citizens attacked, recovered. At Harrisville, Harrison county, there have been nine deaths.

The interments at Detroit, Mich., on the 31st ult. and the 1st instant, numbered fifty-three. Most of the deaths were confined to foreigners. Fourteen of the Cecil, (Md.) Democrat says Mr. John J. Mask died in that county, on Saturday last, at the residence of his brother, Wm. M. Mask. His disease was cholera, contracted at Charleston, from which place he was removed to his brother's residence, near Principio. A little girl who lived in the family of Mr. Mask, also died of the same disease.

The number of deaths at the Blue Ridge Tunnel, says the Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian, from cholera, thus far, is eleven. Most of the workmen have been from the place.

Nine fatal cases, including those who died at Fallowfield, reported by the Board of Health at Wheeling, Va., for the four days ending on Friday.

Balt. American.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

The whole number of interments in all of the cemeteries of New Orleans during the week ending the 13th inst., reached 207, including 43 from yellow fever.

The New Orleans Bulletin says: "We look upon these figures as satisfactory in a high degree—as proving conclusively the excellence of our sanitary condition. Here we are in the middle of August, in the very midst of what is usually termed the 'sickly season,' enjoying."

will solve the problem—a passage from New York to San Francisco in ten hours."

Judge Meigs declares that in the legislature of New York, in 1818, he first publicly asserted the reality of steam drivers of cars on a long iron railroad, with an average velocity of fifteen miles an hour; and that in 1850, the average velocity on the railroad between New York and Philadelphia, owing to curves, &c., has not exceeded sixteen miles an hour; so that this prediction was strikingly accurate. Mr. Solon Robinson, after Judge Meigs' paper was read, remarked that upon such a rail as that described by Judge Meigs he had no doubt the speed might be attained, but he wanted to know how you are to stop. To this Judge Meigs replied: "We must begin an hundred miles this side the stations to shut off steam!"

EXTRAORDINARY COUNTERFEIT COIN.

We understand, says the Washington Union, that under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, given some months since, to the mint of the United States, to collect specimens of counterfeit coins in circulation, for the purpose of examination and report one has lately been received of a very singular character. It purports to be of a Mexican dollar, coined at the city of Mexico in 1851.

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ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—A few evenings ago, the cars of the Carrollton Railroad were approaching the city, a little girl about three years old ran in front of the engine and stopped on the centre of the track. The brakeman attempted to stop the engine as soon as the child was perceived, but on and on hurried the iron monster, and just as it was about to crush into the earth the beauteous victim which thus so innocently braved its coming, the strong hand of an athletic young man was stretched forth, and at the hazard of another life the child was saved!

Loud was the applause from the few who witnessed the daring deed, and in triumph the young man bore the child away, and delivered it to its mother. Any attempt to describe a mother's feelings on such an occasion would be more than vain. She felt as a mother, alone can feel, when the darling of her heart—her only—is rescued from the jaws of death; and with an eloquence which no words can convey, she looked and spoke her thanks.

That mother was a widow, young and fair as the incarnation of a poet's dream; and withal, she was blessed with no little of this world's goods. Of course she was grateful to the preserver of her child's life, and as he was poor she offered to bestow upon him a goodly largess. He, however, refused to accept any reward for doing what he considered to be his duty, and so the matter for the time rested.

Since then an intimacy has sprung up between the young man and the grateful widow, the result was, that yesterday they went together to Mobile, where the widow's name is at the Hymenal altar to be changed, and the young man is to become not only the protecor, but the step-father of the child he saved.

May the joys of the twain increase and their days be many. N. O. True Delta.

CITY AND COUNTRY.—"If the towns grow, the country grows. Show us an old-looking, rickety, paintless, dilapidated town, and we will show you a country of shiftless and thrifless farmers near it."

So says the editor of the Prairie Farmer; and among the volumes of good things that have come from his pen, he has never published a more truthful sentence, nor one more worthy of serious thought. "Town vs. country," "country vs. city!" Did you ever see the two blades of a pair of scissors worrying and bullying and fighting each other? Is it not the hand saying to the foot, "I have no need of thee, nor the 'vessel of honor' turning with disdain from the 'vessel of dishonor'?" There is no such inequality of position. If one presents to the eye piles of brick and stone, with markets and merchandise, the other spreads out fields of green, and quiet and tasteful houses; and the land waves its golden harvests in graceful obeisance to the traveller from the city, as if it would bid him welcome to the spot where the sustenance of the world is grown, and to the families to whom he owes much of his own prosperity.

No, it is not head and tail, nor lord nor peasant; they are rather the two arms of the lever by which the world is moved. They are the two noble steeds, unlike in regard to color, form, &c., which lift out the fog and darkness the chariot of day, which neither alone, would give motion to its ponderous wheels.

Without the city there is no market. Without the country there can be no city. Cities do not grow at hap hazard. They will not extend their busy streets and marts at the command of men's fancy or caprice.

Nor, on the other hand, can the country flourish without cities. Where are our rich farmers? Invariably where they have access to large markets. Exceptions are only such in appearance. The ancestor from whom the wealth was first inherited, if a farmer, acquired his profits where he could sell readily the products of his land.

Who constitute the throngs in the streets of cities? Many of them are strangers from the country. Who occupy the stores and counting rooms of the cities? The former companions and schoolmates of those strangers, if not their brothers and sisters, who choose to try their fortunes in a new and more venturesome pursuit [Tuscaloosa Monitor.]

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.—The Western Star has the following remarks in reference to the progress of the "Saxon invasion" of the 19th century:

"That there are hosts of adventurous capitalists, lured by the alleged cheapness of land in the west of Ireland, continually passing over the country in search of investments, is one of the greatest anomalies in the social history of the British empire. We have been frequently visited by persons from the sister isle, seeking information respecting localities in which land may be to sell. Not only from the more agricultural districts of Scotland, but even from the central and southern counties of England the land seekers are flocking in surprising numbers. Most of the smaller capitalists with whom we have conversed, are deeply impressed with the importance of title in their purchases; a parliamentary title they seem anxious for, were it but for the smallest farm. During the last six months it would amaze one even to estimate the numbers who have settled in Galway and the neighboring counties. The revolution steals onward. The invasion, though not so warlike as that of Strongbow, is still as complete; and the lapse of seven centuries has rather increased than lessened the desire on the part of the Scot and Saxon to obtain the possession of land in Ireland. The cry is still, 'They come! they come!' Belt so; the change may not be for the worse."

Three Hundred Miles an Hour!

Clear the track!

A paper was lately read by Judge Meigs before the American Institute Farmer's Club at New York, upon the subject of rapid railroad travelling, from which we make the following extract:

"I have, with others, admired the progress made in velocity on railroads up to even one hundred miles an hour, on straight rails, which has been done in England. But I entertain views of railroad velocity far beyond any yet ventured to be expressed. The Emperor of Russia has taken the first great step towards what I deem the ultimatum of railroad travel.

Instead of cutting a narrow alley through the country, or going around everything in the way of a straight line, he has cut a broad way, 500 miles from Petersburg to Moscow—he has made it all the way two hundred feet wide, so that the engineer sees everything that comes on the road!

Such is part of the future; the railroad from point to point a mathematical line; the rails ten times stronger than any now used; the locomotives on wheels of far greater diameter, say twelve or fifteen feet; the gauge of a relative breadth: the signals and times perfectly settled; the road, walled on both sides, during the transit of trains having the gates of the wall all closed. Then instead of one hundred miles an hour! we shall more safely travel three hundred miles an hour! I will not pretend to say more—one hundred miles seems fast enough so did twenty, a few years ago, and now, on very straight rails or some straight runs, we do travel sixty miles an hour in this State, and in England one hundred miles have been accomplished.

Loud was the applause from the few who witnessed the daring deed, and in triumph the young man bore the child away, and delivered it to its mother.

Mathematical precision and time

will solve the problem—a passage from New York to San Francisco in ten hours."

Judge Meigs declares that in the legislature of New York, in 1818, he first publicly asserted the reality of steam drivers of cars on a long iron railroad, with an average velocity of fifteen miles an hour; and that in 1850, the average velocity on the railroad between New York and Philadelphia, owing to curves, &c., has not exceeded sixteen miles an hour; so that this prediction was strikingly accurate. Mr. Solon Robinson, after Judge Meigs' paper was read, remarked that upon such a rail as that described by Judge Meigs he had no doubt the speed might be attained, but he wanted to know how you are to stop. To this Judge Meigs replied: "We must begin an hundred miles this side the stations to shut off steam!"

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Bloody Riot in St. Louis

THREE MEN KILLED—FIFTY GROGGERIES MOBBED.

Monday, election day, was a time of unusual excitement, and a bloody riot in St. Louis.

The difficulty commenced in the Fifth Ward and was occasioned by an Irishman stabbing an American. This was the signal for a general attack, which was commenced on the Irish groggeries on Mayor and Green street, and Washington Avenue, and the whole front of the Levee from Cherry street to below Locust, which were more or less injured.

The "Intelligencer" says the crowd supplied themselves with axes and other implements of the sort, from the steamboats at the wharf, and with them beat in the shutters, and smashed the counters and everything that would yield to blows. On the Levee, between Cherry and Locust, there are only one or two houses, at most, that do not bear disastrous marks of the conflict—at Locust street the damage stopped.

It is rumored that there are four or five killed. The number of the wounded we have no means of estimating. From the reports received on the spot, and from the fact that hundreds of discharges were heard during the course of the row, which raged a good two hours in all its fury, and has continued at intervals thus far during the night, it is fair to presume that the number is large.

We have been able up to the present time to obtain with certainty only the following names: Joseph Arnot or Arnold, a Frenchman, working on the canal boat "Barlington," and just arrived from Chicago, killed. He was not in the affray and was shot down almost immediately on leaving the boat to see what was going on.

Jackson Fowler, Mate: shot in the left side.

James Russell, Pilot, shot in the arm.

A man whose name we did not learn, received a stab in the back, under the left arm, the point of the weapon coming out the left breast.

Wounded men were constantly borne up from the Levee to Broadway, during the time of the fight, and such terror reigned in the neighborhood that the stores on Broadway and on Fourth street, for some distance down, were closed and remained closed during the afternoon and evening.

The greatest excitement prevails at the time of writing. The military, however, are under arms, and on the alert; and we anticipate on further damage to life property.

LATER.—About ten arrests have been made. The prisoners were lodged in the calaboose, with the exception of the fellow with whom the fight commenced. He was subsequently removed to the jail, as a rescue was feared. It is said that he is an Irishman, that he stabbed a man in the crowd, round the polls in the 5th Ward, and was dropped his knife and ran; and was pursued for several squares, and finally caught.

As nearly as we can learn, the men are already dead from the effects of wounds received in the riot, and two are not expected to survive.

At one o'clock this morning, the military had retired, but even at that late hour there were small knots of the rioters, scouring the northern part of the city, yelling and throwing stones.

On Morgan and Green streets, extending west from Broadway, not an Irish grocery is left, all being torn to pieces, and the houses more or less injured. A frame row at the northwest corner of Fifth and Green suffered severely, the weatherboarding being split and torn by stones, and all the windows and doors smashed in.

At a rough estimate there are not less than fifty sixty houses, chiefly Irish groggeries of the lowest order, badly damaged, and their contents destroyed. To estimate the loss we are unable to say but should guess it is not much short of \$50,000. All this, besides the murder and maiming, was the work of but a few hours. The police force was insufficient, and for nearly three hours the excited multitude had full sway. After the appearance of the military, comparative order was restored.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN BARBADOS.

Late Barbados papers estimate the number of cholera death on that island at 15,000, or one-ninth of the entire population. The disease is still raging, though the number of victims per day has diminished. At Bridgetown it has prevailed to an awful extent. The "Globe," of that place says:

"When we last addressed our distant friends on this subject, guided by the best date that we could get, we estimated the deaths in this parish alone at some 1,000; since then the number has been increased by more than 5000—so that we may put down the total at nearly 6,000—fully one-seventh of the population—thus exhibiting a picture of desolation unprecedented.

ed; we undertake to assert, in the history of this disease during the half-century that the civilized world has been acquainted with its fearful history."

THE AFFAIRS IN LOUISVILLE. Louisville is getting to be a bad almost as New York. We learn from the papers of that place, that the body of John Reed was found, "mutilated—among other things his throat was cut from ear to ear, in the lower part of that city on the 5th inst. On the same day John Kinney was violently assaulted, shot and mortally wounded by a couple of ruffians. On the following day a German named Vozel, hung himself. About the same time Thomas McGloie fell and died from the effects of heat and intemperance, leaving a wife and two children perfectly destitute. An altercation took place in one of the streets of Louisville on the evening of the 5th, when R. O'Connell drew a revolver and fired at a Mr. Mulcahy. One ball struck the latter in the breast, but his watch intervened and saved his life. All the other shots fortunately missed. To complete the revolting chapter, an old man formerly a resident Louisville, named Swanagar, a German, deliberately shot and killed his son, a young man twenty-eight years old, near New Albany, Indiana, on the 2d inst. The victims and principals in all these horrible transactions, except the first, (the murders being unknown,) were foreigners.

Difficulties are whetstones to sharpen our fortitude.

Poverty wants some, luxury many, avarice all things.

The sun should shine on festivals, but the moon is the light for ruins.

A man is, in the sight of God, what his habitual and cherished wishes are.

To compliment a vice is but one remove from worshipping the devil.

Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all the virtues.

CENTRE CT. CAMPMEETINGS. At Lebanon Campground 2d Sab. in Sept.—Time and place 3d gr. meet'g. Ebenezer, or Mud Creek, 4th Sab.—J. W. BROXSON, W. A. SHEGOG.

Southern Military Academy Lottery. Montgomery, (Ala.) August 19.

Class D of the Southern Military Academy Lottery, established by authority of the State of Alabama, and conducted on the Havana plan, was drawn in this city to-day, and the principal prizes distributed as follows:

No. 8989	\$75,000
" 7331	50,000
" 4428	30,000
" 4000	15,000
" 828	5,000
" 4269	500
" 1600	500
" 2638	500
" 6122	500

Holloway's Pills. A certain Cure for Asthma.—These Pills have effected several wonderful cures of these complaints. The following is one out of five hundred. James Earnshaw, of Philadelphia, suffered with asthma for fifteen months, the continual cough completely shook his system, caused him to spit blood, and at times almost choked him. Every thing he ate he vomited, and he became the mere ghost of his former self; Holloway's Pills in this instance, were as usual efficacious, (aided as they were by the Ointment, which he well rubbed into his chest,) and in seven weeks by these remedies, he was cured; he has since regained his wonted strength, and warmly recommends Holloway's medicines to his fellow citizens.

COLLEGIATE Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st of Monday in September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready; and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (Rome,) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils named to his name, has undertaken to found here this new and desirable school, at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this enterprise, and responsible field of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the standard.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called female Colleges of the day. S. FOUCHE, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructress in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, & Philosophy, &c.

Mr. F. DELAUNY, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms. To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any of the branches taught in the Institution, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and fire, will be \$250, for the school year—our \$150 for the Spring term of six months, and \$100 for the Fall term of four months. Board in good families can be had at \$10 per month. Tuition in the College department \$30 per year. French \$30; Drawing \$20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music \$30 in the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 18 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUCHE. Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin, of this city. Wm. Beck, Esq. of Cadiz, Town, Polk Co. M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee Co. Ala.

COMMITTED

To the Jail at Jacksonville, Ala., on Saturday the 26th day of August, 1854, a Negro woman who calls her name C. H. A. N. E. Y., and says she belongs to Samuel Alexander, residing somewhere in Floyd County, Ga. Said negro woman is about forty or forty-five years old, black complexion, and about the ordinary size.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property (by some disinterested person,) pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. BROWN, Shff. Aug. 29, 1854.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: The east half of the north west quarter of Section 9, Township 13, Range 10, levied on as the property of Wm. L. Whitlock, to satisfy said fi. fa. and costs in favor of Sloan & Hawkins.

A. BROWN, Shff. By J. L. BROWN, D. S. Aug. 29, 1854.

DAQUERREOTYPING.

Messrs. BLESSING & RIVETT, Daguerrean Artists.

Will be at Jacksonville about the 15th of September, for a short time, when they will be prepared to accommodate all their friends and public generally, with superior Daguerotypes. They will have an entire new and improved Instrument, with a superior lot of all sizes & qualities of Cases, Lockets, Breast Pins &c. &c.

Aug. 29, 1854.

Land for Sale.

I now offer for sale, on accommodating terms, my land, consisting of 164 ACRES, lying five and a half miles south of Jacksonville, on the McGee road. There are on the tract about 50 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The premises are handsome, improved. The place is well watered; and has on it a fine Apple Orchard of about 200 trees, more than half of which are bearing—also a good Peach Orchard, and a fine variety of other fruits.

CHARLES R. SMITH. July 25, 1854.

Morrisville Flouring Mills.

COME AND TRY US.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fullest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accommodating and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good wheat.

Morrisville, July 18, 1854. E. G. MORRIS.

NOTICE.

MADAME WILKIE respectfully announces to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that the 2d session of her School for the present year will open on Monday the 10th July, for the reception of scholars.

Her prices will be the same rates as at her previous sessions; but she would beg leave to state that no deduction will be made for lost time except in cases of protracted illness.—July 4, 1854.

HEAD QUARTERS, 72nd Reg. A. M. Jacksonville, Ala. August 17, 1854.

It is ordered by the Colonel of the 72nd Regt. A. M., that the officers and privates of said Regt. be and appear in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the 22nd and 23rd day of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill and review.

It is further ordered that the commissioned and non-commissioned officers be and appear on the day previous (22nd) at said place for drill.

The Captains of the companies of said Regt. are ordered to extend the above orders.

By order of Col. J. F. STOKES, ROBT. H. WYNN, Adgt. 72d Regt.

REMOVAL.

R. H. WYNN'S Tailor Shop has been removed to the north side of the public square, two doors west of Woodward & White's counting room. Aug. 22, 1854.

AUCTION!!

The undersigned will offer at public auction in the Town of Jacksonville, commencing on Monday 18th Sept. next, an extensive stock of

GOODS.

Comprising a great variety, of the latest styles, and of quality equal to any usually brought to this market. The goods were selected with care for the retail trade. Persons wishing to purchase bargains would do well to attend.

Terms made known on the day. JOHN BROWNLEE. August 22, 1854.

A Large lot of good Pine lumber

for building, (nearly all dry,) on hand for sale by MORRIS, HICKS & CO. Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The 6th session of the Jacksonville Female Academy will commence on Monday the 4th day of September next, under the superintendence of Miss F. P. NORTHRUP, assisted by Miss M. E. GRANT.

Pupils should commence promptly with the first day of the session, as it will be advantageous to themselves and a great convenience to the Teachers in the arrangement of classes.

The Trustees indulge the hope that this deservedly popular institution will be liberally patronized by the public.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y. Aug. 15, 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY. Court of Probate for Benton County Alabama, Regular Term August 14 A. D. 1854.

This day came E. L. Woodward Administrator of the estate of Y. C. Woodward deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, it is therefore ordered by the court that Monday the 9th day of October next be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be holden at the Court house of said county, on said Monday the 9th day of October next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 14th day of August, A. D. 1854.

ATTEST: A. WOODS, Judge Aug. 15, '54. of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

DEKALB COUNTY. Jesse Featherston, vs. Eleanor Gatzaway, John Gatzaway, Admr. of Jesse Gatzaway dec'd et al.

July extra Term 1854.

It appearing from his affidavit on file that William Gatzaway, a son and heir at law of Jesse Gatzaway deceased, if dead that he died in the State of Arkansas, having children his heirs at law, who are now somewhere in that State, but that the number, sex and christian names of whom after diligent search he cannot ascertain, but that said children are minors. It is therefore ordered by the court that the said children and minor heirs of the said Wm. Gatzaway deceased answer said bill of complaint before the 15th day of October next or in default a guardian ad litem will be appointed for them and their cause and proceed to a hearing. It is ordered that publication of this order be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper, published in the Town of Jacksonville in this State, for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be posted up at the Land office in the Town of Lebanon, within forty days from the making of the same, there being no court house or fixed place of holding court in the county.

A true copy of the minutes of said court. Test, J. B. WALDEN, August 2nd 1854. Register.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

DEKALB COUNTY. John McClain vs. Elizabeth McClain.

July extra Term 1854.

AN affidavit being made in this cause that the debt is a non-resident and that her residence is unknown. It is therefore on motion of the plaintiff ordered by the court that unless the said defendant answer the original and amended bill in this cause before the 15th day of October next that the same be taken as in all things confessed, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be posted up at the Land office in the town of Lebanon, within forty days from the making of the same, there being no court house or fixed place of holding court in this county. A true copy from the minutes of said court.

Test, J. B. WALDEN, Aug. 2nd, 1854. 15. Reg.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

The subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes.

From two to six horse, with or without bodies; also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS and ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys

frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing THRESHING MACHINES, both Spike & Windmill-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses; Bedsteads, Tables, Ward-ropes, &c. any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS, & CO. E. G. MORRIS, HIRAM HICKS, J. R. LOYD, July 25, 1854.—1y.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY. Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, July 27, A. D. 1854.

THIS day came W. Ingram, Administrator of the estate of T. S. Ingram, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his said administration. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Monday the 11th day of September next be set for examining, stating and reporting said accounts, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks, prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said Monday the 11th day of September next & contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office this 27th day of July, A. D. 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge Aug. 1, 1854. of Probate.

The Cabin Boy's Story.

A SEMI-NATURAL ROMANCE OF INTEREST, BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "PIRATE DOCTOR," THE "LAWYER'S STORY," THE "OLD DOCTOR," &c.

The success hitherto enjoyed by the author of the above popular works is a sufficient guarantee of the firm with which and production of the work in this form will be received by the public. "The Cabin Boy's Story" is a romantic narrative, illustrating the history of the Slave Trade, as carried on in the Coast of Africa. The author has secured in the history and the description in choice and pure language, and will be a welcome and instructive addition to the family library.

The work will form a beautiful octavo volume of 400 pages handsomely illustrated with fine engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth. Price in cloth, one dollar in paper, 75 cents, at which rate copies will be sent by the publishers to any part of the country, free of postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by the publishers, ELLSWORTH & STREET, No. 22 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

And by all the Booksellers throughout the United States and British Provinces.

Aug. 1, 1854.—2m.

CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Citizens of the Union.—You have done me the honour as with one voice, from one end of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation. It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you, and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other Medicine in so short a period.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY. 38, Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y. ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS AFTER NINE YEARS STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley, of Huntsville, Fulkins County, North Carolina, U. S., dated November 1st, 1853.

To Professor Holloway, Sir—It is not my wish to become notorious, neither is this letter written for the mere sake of writing, but to say that your Ointment cured me of one of the most dreadful cutaneous diseases that flesh is heir to, and which was considered by all who knew me, to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with one of the most painful & troublesome sore legs that ever fell to the lot of man; and after trying every medicine I had ever heard of, I resigned in despair all hope of being cured; but a friend brought me a couple of large post. of your Ointment, which caused the sores on my legs to heal, and I entirely regained my health to my agreeable surprise and delight, and to the astonishment of my friends. (Signed) W. J. LANGLEY. AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD BEAST, WHEN NEARLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Durant, New Orleans, November 9th, 1853. To Professor Holloway, N. Y.

Dear Sir—It is with heartfelt gratitude, I have to inform you that by the use of your Ointment and Pills, the life of my wife has been saved. For seven years she had a bad breast, with ten running wounds, (not of a cancerous nature). I was told that nothing could save her: she was then induced to use your Ointment and Pills, when in the short space of 3 months, they effected a perfect cure, to the astonishment of all who knew us. We obtained your medicines from Messrs Wright & Co., of Chartres-street, New Orleans. I send this from "Hotel des Princes," Paris, although, I had written it at New Orleans, before we finally left, at that time, not knowing your address at New York. (Signed) R. DURANT. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bull Legs, Lumbago, Piles, Bad Breasts, Rheumatism, Burns, Salt Rheum, Blisters, Chilblains, Scalds, Chapped hands, Sore Nipples, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Skin-diseases, Flatulas, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Gout, Swellings, Ulcers, Wounds.

* Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots at 2 1/2 cents, 87 cents, and \$1.50 cents each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. May 30, 1854.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

(By Authority of the State of Ala.) Conducted on the Havana plan.

CLASS E. TO BE DRAWN on the 20th of SEPT.

CAPITALS,	\$7500
"	5000
"	3000
"	1500

8 Approximation Prizes of \$25 00 each	200 00
8 Approximation Prizes of \$12 50 each	100 00

238 Prizes, amounting to \$30,000 00. Every prize drawn at each drawing. Price of WHOLE TICKETS \$5. HALVES \$2 50, QUARTERS \$1 25. Bills on all solvent banks taken at par. All communications strictly confidential. SAMUEL SWAN, Agt. & Manager. Sign of the Bronze Lions. Montgomery July 21, 1854.

Augusta, July 1854.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.

THE TWENTY THIRD COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence the First Monday in November next.

Faculty.

Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D. Surgery—L. A. DUGAS, M. D. Chemistry & Pharmacy—ALEXANDER MEANS, M. D.

Maternal Medicine, Therapeutics & Medical Jurisprudence—J. P. GARVIN, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women & Infants—J. A. EVE, M. D.

Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. M. MILLER, M. D. Institutes and Practice of Medicine—L. D. FORD, M. D.

Comparative and Microscopic Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy—R. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.

Fees for the entire Course, \$105 00. Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once,) 5 00.

For further particulars apply to G. M. NEWTON, Dean. Augusta, July 18, 1854.—3m.

Land For Sale.

I now offer my tract of land for sale, containing 420 acres; 125 cleared and in good state of cultivation, lying in Chockolocco valley, one mile east of Mallory's Factory. There is both bottom and up land that is as good as our country can boast of on the place. Those who want homes in this country would do well to call and see for themselves. For particulars, call on the undersigned on the premises.

J. C. ELSTON. July 25, 1854.—4t.

To Travellers going North

United States Mail Line. Through in 48 to 50 Hours! NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON. SEMI-WEEKLY STEAM SHIP LINE.

Leave Adger's Wharves every Wednesday and Saturday, after the arrival of the Car from the South &

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY JACOB'S CORDIAL

FOR ALL
BOWEL DISEASES

CHOLERA
DYSENTERY
DIARRHEA

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Eulogiums. 1st. It cures the worst cases of Dysentery. 2d. It cures the worst forms of Cholera. 3d. It cures Cholera Morbus. 4th. It cures Cholera Infantum. 5th. It cures Cholera Asiaticum. 6th. It cures Cholera Sicca.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c. "I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy."

For Sale by J. B. Hays & Co., White Plains, Caver & Gunnel, Boiling Spring, Williams & Smart, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria, A. W. Kirby, J. Duley, J. Duley & Co., New York, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HAYLAND, HARRAL & RILEY,
NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

HAYLAND, HARRAL & RILEY,
NO. 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAYLAND, RILEY & CO.,
NO. 274 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.

HUDSON & STOKES
are just receiving a fresh supply of desirable
SUMMER GOODS.
Consisting of a fine Stock of Dry Goods
Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots, shoes,
Hats and Bonnets, Iron nails Carriage
Trimings and Groceries, all of which will
be sold low. June 19, 1854.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**Ready-Made
CLOTHING**
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall
and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-
ING. Gentlemen can find at this es-
tablishment every article necessary for
their Wardrobe. Having paid strict at-
tention to the purchase and manufacture
of their goods, they can offer them at
REduced PRICES.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine
Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-
pender Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Shirt Collars, Stockings, merino and Silk
Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.
With their weekly receipt of all the
new styles of Goods from New York,
they can offer their customers advan-
tages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—
Before purchasing elsewhere, call and
examine.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

**BACON
FOR SALE.**
Apply at the Tin Shop to
June 27 '54. JOEL H. FARMER.

Augusta French Burr Mill
stone Manufacturer.

The sub-
scriber, thank-
ful for the
kind patron-
age hereto-
fore extend-
ed to the late
firm of Schi-
mer & Wig-
and, would respectfully inform his
friends and the public, that he con-
tinues to execute orders for his well
known Warranted French BURR
MILL STONES, of every desir-
able size, at the lowest price and
shortest notice. He also furnishes
Escorts & Colosse Stones,
Saw Machines, of various patterns
Boatage Cloths, of the best brand,
Cement, for Mill use.

Also, for Planters, small Grist
Mills to attach to Gin gears.
All orders promptly attended to
Wm. T. HENDRICK is my au-
thorized agent in East Alabama.
All orders addressed to him post-
paid, at Silver Run, Talladega, Co.
Ala. will receive prompt attention.
Sep. 13, 1853.—1y.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the
estate of T. B. Rhodes, deceased, have
been granted to the undersigned, on the
4th day of July, 1854, by the Pro-
bate Court of Benton County: no-
tice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against said estate to
present them legally authenticated,
within the time prescribed by law,
or they will be barred. And all
persons indebted to said estate are
requested to make payment.
J. V. RHODES, Adm'r.
July 15, 1854.—1y.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the
estate of T. B. Rhodes, deceased, have
been granted to the undersigned, on the
4th day of July, 1854, by the Pro-
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within the time prescribed by law,
or they will be barred. And all
persons indebted to said estate are
requested to make payment.
J. V. RHODES, Adm'r.
July 15, 1854.—1y.

PIANO FORTÉ Music Ware-Room.

ROMES

The subscriber is now receiving
a good selection of PIANO FORTES,
all fresh and new direct from the
manufacturers. They are of the
latest styles and patterns, and are
unsurpassed in points of quickness
and elasticity of touch, volume and
brilliance of tone, style and finish
of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be
found Pianos with the much ad-
mired ZEPHYRUS ATTACHMENT; and
also NEW SCALE PIANO FORTES;
which is supposed by some, to ren-
der the tone of the Piano perfect,
and quite equal to the Grand Pi-
ano. All that we ask of our friends
is to examine our instruments and
prices before purchasing elsewhere;
for in every case where persons
have done this, we have sold them
Pianos. We give a written guar-
anty upon every one we sell to this
effect: "If within 12 months
using, any defect is found which
cannot be remedied, we take it back
and give a new one in its place;"
which must be a matter of great
consideration with every man who
has one to buy.

**SECOND HAND PIA-
NOS** taken in exchange for new
ones, and their full value allowed.
WM. JOHNSON.
Rome, Broad St. March 14, 1854.

**CARRIAGE
REPOSITORY,**
ROME, GEORGIA.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co.
ARE now receiving a very large
and well selected stock of
CARRIAGES and BUGGIES,
which, for style, beauty and dur-
ability, cannot be surpassed, either
North or South, in any market;
consisting of COACHES, or close
Carriages, of all descriptions; Rock-
aways, of every style and size;
SIDE-SEAT BUGGIES with pole
and shafts; CONCORD BUG-
GIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all
kinds and prices, with roll-up, and
shifting tops; NO TOP BUG-
GIES, great variety of styles and
fashions; HACK WAGONS, for
large families and Livery Stables;
FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes
and finest and best quality—two,
four and six horse **PLANTA-
TION WAGONS,** with
IRON AXLES.

Any style of Carriages or Bug-
gies will be **specially ordered,** when
desired, from the best Manufactur-
ers in Newark or New Haven.
We invite all who come to Rome
to call and examine our STOCK.
Work Warranted.
Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854.—3m.

COTTON GINS.
THE undersigned would respect-
fully announce to the Cotton
Planters of Talladega, and the sur-
rounding country, that they have
recently purchased in co-partner-
ship with Mr. SAMUEL HUNTER,
the Water Power and Mills, form-
erly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve
miles North East of Talladega, on
Choccolocco creek, where they have
Water Power equal to any in the
south, on which they have erected
a large and spacious Building, and
procured all the machinery that can
be profitably used in manufactur-
ing Cotton Gins in the most com-
plete and expeditious manner.—
They pledge themselves to use the
best material that can be purchas-
ed, and WARRANT their work in
every respect. We will keep Gins
on hand at all times and fill orders
promptly.

All repairing done in good style
and at moderate prices. One of
our firm resides two miles North
of Talladega, where he will attend
on all public occasions to transact
any business in their line.
We solicit patronage.
Address J. L. & W. C. ORR,
Talladega, Ala.
February 7th, 1854. tf.

Partnership Notice.
JOHN H. CRAW-
FORD & JAMES G.
DAILEY inform the
public that they have formed a co-
partnership in the
**CABINET MAKING
BUSINESS.**
And have employed several jour-
neymen, and are now prepared to
do all manner of work in their
line, at the shortest notice and in
the latest and most fashionable
style.
Mr. Crawford returns thanks to
his old friends and customers for
the liberal patronage he has heret-
ofore received, and solicits a con-
tinuance of the same to the firm of
CRAWFORD & DAILEY.
April 4, 1854.—tf.

**780 Acres of Land
FOR SALE,**
IN Choccolocco Valley, 10 miles
South of Jacksonville, and 3
miles from White Plains, one of
the best places in Benton County.
200 acres of Rich Bottom Land,
good buildings of all descriptions,
and the best orchard in the State,
plenty of timber for all purposes,
and the best water to be found any-
where, a great bargain will be giv-
en and liberal credit.
J. L. WRIGHT.

**Whitley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.**
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.

**BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery.**
WILL attend promptly to all busi-
ness confided to him in the Court
of Benton and the adjacent counties.
Office, north-east corner of the Court
House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

**W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,**
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Law Notice.
T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS,
Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chan-
cery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

**James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery,**
ACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

**HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLI-
CITOR IN CHANCERY.**
HAVING located in Oxford, Ben-
ton County, Ala. will give
prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1853.—1y.

**MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in copartnership in
the several Courts of Benton
County.**
OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jack-
sonville, and can be consulted at
all times on the business of the
firm.—He will also attend the Cir-
cuit Courts of DeKalb and of the
Counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1854.—1y.

**JOHN I. THOMASON. THOMAS HAYDEN.
THOMASON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law,
and
Solicitors in Chancery,**
ASHVILLE, ALA.
WILL pay strict attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to their care in the
counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby,
Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of
the State.
Jan. 10, '54.

IRON WORKS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS will
exchange Iron & Castings for
good Merchantable Flour, deliver-
ed at their establishment, at Polk
ville, Benton county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.

**Americans, DeLaines, Al-
pacas, &c.** of the latest style for dress-
es.
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

BOYNETS.
LATEST STYLE of white and colored
Satin Bonnets. For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

ELECTION NOTICE.
THERE will be an election for Major
of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt.
Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said
Battalion, on the 17th day of June next.
A. BROWN, Shff.
May 30, 1854.

**3000 POUNDS of Alabama
Bacon for sale at Mount
Polk—Low for Cash—by
June 20. D. M. WALKER.**

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hyatt, McBurney & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
**Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,**
37, HAYNE ST.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.

**B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.**

Postponed Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued
from the circuit court of Ben-
ton county and to me directed, I
will sell to the highest bidder for
cash, before the court house door
in the Town of Jacksonville, on the
first Monday in September next,
the following described land to wit:
Lot No. 2, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9, 40
acres; lot No. 3, S. 16, T. 16, R. 9,
40 acres; lot No. 7, S. 16, T. 16,
16, 9, 40 acres; lot No. 8, S. 16,
T. 16, R. 9, 40 acres; lered on as
the property of Elijah Thompson
and Robert Thompson, to satisfy
aid fi. fa. in favor of James M.
Jones. A. BROWN, Shff.
Aug. 8, 1854.—td.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned would
inform his friends & the
public generally, that he
will be prepared to com-
mence **CARDING** at his WOOL
FACTORY, about the first of Sep-
tember next. All wool should be
thoroughly freed from burrs, &c.
J. G. NISBET.
Aug. 8, 1854.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the sub-
scribers are notified that they
wish a settlement as speedily as
possible, and without unnecessary
costs.
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
Aug. 8, 1854.

ROBERT H. WATKINS, TAYLOR.

Respectfully informs the citizens
of Jacksonville and vicinity,
that he has removed his shop to the
east side of Main street, a few doors
north of the Republican Printing
Office. He deems it unnecessary
at present to say, more than that
he is prepared to execute promptly
all work in his line, in the most
durable, neat and fashionable style.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes
to merit, and respectfully solicits a
continuance of the patronage of his
old friends and customers.
Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

**BUILDING
HARDWARE,
AND
TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.**
THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
KIND IN THE U. S.
WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO.,
No. 287 Market St. above 7th,
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers' Depot for Locks
of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat.
Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium
Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns;
Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most
complete assortment of all the modern
patterns in this line. Builders and de-
corators are invited to call and examine our
stock.

**Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if
desired.**
**HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VEN-
TILATORS.**
At Factory Prices
Persons at a distance who wish to or-
der Goods, and desire an estimate or
particular description, they can write to
McCLURE & BROTHER, and all informa-
tion as to Goods and Prices will be given
by return of mail.
All orders put up under the immedi-
ate supervision of the firm.
March 7, 1854.—6m.

GREAT BARGAINS.
12,000 Acres of Land lying
in the counties of Ben-
ton and Cherokee. Tracts of all
sizes and qualities to suit purchas-
ers. Most of the Lands lie near
the Alabama and Tennessee River
Rail Road, south of Jacksonville,
and a large quantity north of Jack-
sonville on the Jacksonville and
Rome Rail Road; all of which
lands can be purchased low for cash
or on time to punctual men.
J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.
Feb. 28, 1854.—td.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.
HAVE you Rheumatic Pains and
Stiffened Joints or Gouty Limbs?—
Have you old sores which years of pain
have made you sick of life and wish to
die? Have you sore throat with aching
head and painful breath? Have you
Piles to torment all your daily walks, or
Corns, you think incurable? Use the
MUSTANG LINIMENT. It acts
like magic on them all, soothing their
misery, and making cripples all rejoice.
It also cures your horse of lameness, galls
or wounds, making the dumb beast to
rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.

For sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
April 18, 1854.

**Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
and
Solicitors in Chancery.**
WILL attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladega and Randolph.

**WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA**
BEING situated almost equidistant
from the Mason and Western, West
and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road
Depots, this House will be found both a
convenient and comfortable abode for
Travelers, while sojourning at this point.
Meals will be served on the arrival of
the several Passenger Trains, and every at-
tention paid to the wants and comfort of
visitors.
JAMES LOYD,
June 1, 1852.—1y. Proprietor.

**LAND AND MILLS
FOR SALE.**
I now offer for sale, on accommo-
dating terms, my land, consisting
of 320 acres, lying six miles west of
Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry
road. The land is of good quality,
one hundred acres cleared, improv-
ed, and well watered. There is on
the tract a good Grist and Saw
Mill, and an abundance of valuable
timber quite convenient to the mill.
Any person who may wish to ob-
tain a bargain in a valuable place,
would do well to call soon and ex-
amine for themselves.
D. TREADWELL.
April 11, 1854.—6m.

GREAT SALE.
THE subscribers are now receiving di-
rect from manufacturers, both North
and South, the largest and best assortment
of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Raz-
ors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—
Together with an elegant stock of
Suspenders, Purses,
Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and
Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c.
Also,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors,
of every style and pattern, together with
a full and cheap stock of
**School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS**
PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money
in the country, the subscribers are de-
termined to sell goods this season lower
than any house in Charleston or Augus-
ta.

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DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.
AUGUSTA, GEO.
April 11, '54.—1y.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

**THE subscriber would re-
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wood and Mahogany PIANO
FORTES, from the well known
and justly celebrated Manufactur-
ers of Bacon & Raven, A. H.
Gale & Co., and Dubois & Seabury,
New York, which are warrant-
ed in every respect to be at least
fully equal to any instruments
manufactured in this country or
Europe.**

The subscriber would also state
that the instruments now on hand
are of the latest patrons and fash-
ions, and **fresh from the manufac-
turers.** For sale at very low prices
for cash or city acceptance at
GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S.
Piano, Book and Music Depot,
Broad St., Augusta, Georgia.
April 11, '54.—1y.

Eye-Sight Restored.
BY the use of "BALL'S EYE-CURE," the
sight may be preserved through
life, or it may be restored after glasses
have been worn many years. This won-
derful effect is produced in a month or
more, according to the age of the per-
son, without pain by this Philosophic-
ally constructed Instrument, by which
the cornea of the Eye is gradually raised
to its original convexity, rendering
the use of spectacles unnecessary. Sent
free of postage by mail on the receipt
of \$5 00.
S. SWAN.
Sole Agent for Ala.
Montgomery, Jan. 24, 1854.—1y.

**MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery,**
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL attend to all business
confided to him in Benton,
Cherokee, and the adjoining coun-
ties.
April 4, 1854.

Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist.
Tenders his services to the citi-
zens of Benton, and Talladega
Counties and the public generally,
as a practicing Dentist. Resi-
dence Eastaboga, Benton County,
Ala. All females waited on at their
residence on shortest notice.
April 25, 1854. tf.

**F. A. Holman & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Crockery China & Glass ware.**
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 11, 1854.

**VALUABLE PLANTATION
For Sale.**
The subscriber, in conse-
quence of long continued bad
health, offers for sale his val-
uable farm, on Ochatchy creek, 9
miles north west of Jacksonville, on
Adams Ferry road, consisting of
440 acres, 220 of which is fine creek
bottom with 120 cleared, in all
some 200 acres under high state of
cultivation, with fine improvements
Dwelling, Gin house, screw, out
houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine
timbered land, with a good mill
seat half a mile from the dwelling
a well of never failing water, and
creek running through the place
—will also sell if desired 2000 bu.
corn in the Fall, wheat, rye, oats,
barley, &c with fine stock of cat-
tle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and
wagon, with many articles of house-
hold furniture and farming utens-
ils. Terms made accommodat-
ing.
J. C. BAIRD.
April 25, 1854.—td.

NEW CABINET SHOP.
THE undersigned
has opened a shop
on the east side of the public square
in Jacksonville, Ala. where he is
prepared to have manufactured every
description of
FURNITURE
usually in demand in this section.—
He will keep employed none but
the best workmen, and warrant his
work to be executed in the most
neat substantial and fashionable
manner and of the best materials.
All kinds of Furniture will be kept
constantly on hand for sale, and
all work ordered, and every spe-
cies of repairing executed on the
shortest notice. New beginners in
house-keeping, and all others need-
ing indispensable article of furni-
ture, are solicited to give him a
call and treat themselves to a hand-
some outfit, which he assures them
they can do at moderate prices.
JAMES F. STOKES,
Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

PURE MEDICINES.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK.

HAVE just received a large
supply of pure and genuine
Medicines purchased from one
of the best Drug Houses in
New York. They intend for the fu-
ture to keep on hand and sell as cheap
as the Merchants, or any one else, a full
assortment of
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Aloes, Castile Soap,
Rhubarb, Gum Myrrh,
Calomel, Gum Arabic,
Jalap, Gum Camphor,
Opium, Flour of Sulphur,
Morphine, Prepared Chalk,
Castor Oil, Sugar of Lead,
Sweet Oil, Blue Mass,
Dover's Powder,
Quinine, Spirit of Turpentine,
Calced Magnesia, Spirits of Nitre,
Lump Magnesia, Oil of Cloves,
Senna Leaves, Refined Borax,
Tartar Emetic, Columbo,
Powd Ipecac, Gentian,
Sedlitz Powders, Peruvian Bark,
Soda Powders, Ground Eln Bark,
Cloves, Ground Flax Seed,
Ground Mustard, Strengthening Plas-
ters, &c. &c.

**Best Otard Brandy and Old
Port Wine.**
The following articles will be care-
fully prepared from the very best materi-
als by themselves, viz:
Laudanum, Syrup of Squills,
Purgative, Syrup of Ipecac,
Cook's Pills, Syrup of Rhubarb,
a variety of Veget- Wine of Ipecac,
able Pills, Antimonial Wine,
Simple Cerate, &c. &c.
In addition to the above, they have a
general assortment of Chemicals, Salts,
Tinctures, Extracts, Roots, Leaves and
Herbs.

Grateful for the liberal patronage ex-
tended to them through several years,
DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK still tender their
services to the community in the prac-
tice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.
With the advantages of thorough
professional education, a large and well
selected Library, some fifteen years ex-
perience, and a complete supply of
Medicines, Instruments Apparatus, &c.,
they flatter themselves they can satisfy
all who may require their services.
Jacksonville Ala. July 12, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
B. R. TURNER & BROTHER,
ARE now prepared to execute
work in their line in the neat-
est most fashionable and durable
manner, and upon terms which
will make it to the interest of all
to go favor them with their patron-
age. They will receive in a short
time from the north, a quantity of
leather and other materials of su-
perior quality; and they here pro-
nounce all the statements false,
which have been circulated, that
they use only home made materi-
als. Boots and Shoes of every
quality from the finest to the most
common will be made to suit cus-
tomers. Their shop is no the east
side of the public square, next
door to the Brick tavern recently
occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a
call and satisfy yourselves that
what we say is true. Dec 6, 1853.

**WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA**
BEING situated almost equidistant
from the Mason and Western, West
and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road
Depots, this House will be found both a
convenient and comfortable abode for
Travelers, while sojourning at this point.
Meals will be served on the arrival of
the several Passenger Trains, and every at-
tention paid to the wants and comfort of
visitors.
JAMES LOYD,
June 1, 1852.—1y. Proprietor.

**LAND AND MILLS
FOR SALE.**
I now offer for sale, on accommo-
dating terms, my land, consisting
of 320 acres, lying six miles west of
Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry
road. The land is of good quality,
one hundred acres cleared, improv-
ed, and well watered. There is on
the tract a good Grist and Saw
Mill, and an abundance of valuable
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